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The Chronicle.

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SPECIE PAYMENTS AND THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

It has often been said that men at the outset of life are apt to set too much value on that which subsequently proves of little use to them, and to underestimate or make light of the very things that prove the most able to aid their future success. To some such habit of perverted appreciation corporate bodies are supposed to be less liable than individual men. Still they are not exempt from the evil; as is proved by the National Board of Trade which is to hold its annual meeting next Tuesday at Philadelphia. This excellent young association has important functions to perform, to which it is devoting itself with much intelligence and praiseworthy

industry. But its efforts if they are to be worth anything must be concentrated on their proper objects. The great achievements which modern reform has done have been due to various great qualities in the men whose names are identified with them. But of all these qualities by which men have organized victory, the greatest and the most needful is concentration. The man who does not concentrate his energies upon a narrow field of effort, and the society which does not rigidly limit its work and bring it within the proper focus, will disperse and lose much of the light and heat which their success requires.

These familiar facts suggest to us many grounds for regret that the National Board of Trade at its approaching meeting propose to travel far beyond the line which custom and sound policy have laid down for such discussions. It is about to waste its valuable time upon a confused multitude of topics which are unfit for public debate in such an assembly. In devoting its brief sessions to such a complex multiplicity of subjects, it will crowd out of view what is really important and rob of due attention the true business of the meeting. To illustrate this we may refer to the elaborate instructions which have been elicited from the Boards of Trade in our chief cities to direct their delegates in voting and speaking at this meeting. As an example we quote the instructions of the Board of Trade at Baltimore. That body instructs its delegates "to oppose the abolition of the per capita tax on immigrants and the establishment of a bureau of internal improvements by Congress; to advocate the improvement of the levees of the Mississippi; to leave the delegates uninstructed on the questions of uniformity and the reduction in the rates of postage and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Board; to instruct them on the subject of the postal telegraph; to advocate a uniform system of weights and measures, the amendment of the Shipping act, and measures to correct abuses in the conduct of the transportation business of the country on an equitable basis; to oppose the opening of any artificial water communications between the waters of the Tennessee River and Mobile Bay, as being of only local importance; to advocate any practical plan for the resumption of specie payments, and the proposed amendments to the National Banking law; to ask the Board's constructions of the laws relating to savings banks and the Steamboat law of the United States; to oppose any measures for reciprocal trade with the Dominion of Canada that are not proposed to be offered to other commercial sections of the world, where treaty stipulations place the United States on the same footing of the

most favored nations; to oppose any modifications of the construction of the ruling that the port of landing, and not the point of ultimate destination, be the proper place for the adjustment of damages on foreign importations."

No one who has had any experience in managing such conventions can fail to see that the programme of topics here set forth is much too broad and complicated. A congress of eminent thinkers chosen from the ranks of our mercantile, banking, legal and agricultural citizens might spend with great advantage several long sessions in discussing any one of the numerous questions here offered to be passed upon by the Board of Trade. We would not be understood for an instant as opposing the specific opinions expressed in the foregoing document from Baltimore. On the contrary, with most of these opinions we are in hearty sympathy. With regard to the financial portion of this paper there will, however, be much diversity of opinion. It proposes, for example, to make some amendments to the National Currency Law. The public generally, we think, are not prepared for any such innovations. The National bank acts are a fundamental part of the financial mechanism of the country, which cannot be too free from needless changes. It has been too much tampered with during the past three or four years, and the country is tired of these perpetual alarms and rash financial experiments. The conservative tendencies which are so strong on financial questions, are all in favor of prohibiting further changes in our banking laws until the innovations already made have been thoroughly tested and proved.

The other financial article in the document before us favors "any practical plan for the resumption of specie payments." As Congress has positively fixed the 1st January, 1879, for resumption, by the act of 14th of January, 1875, the subject of specie payments may be expected to suggest to the Board of Trade a number of questions of practical importance. As business men they should look at the subject from a business point of view. Among the topics suggested, a place will no doubt be found for the question whether since January last we have actually made any progress towards the specie basis. The evidence is conflicting. We see on the one side that gold is four per cent higher, which would appear to indicate that we are receding from the specie basis instead of going towards it. On the other hand, Mr. Comptroller Knox has shown in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* that the currency was contracted between June 20th, 1874, and May 1st, 1875, to the extent of \$15,854,025; and that the contraction of the volume of the currency is still going on. Besides this fact mentioned by Mr. Knox, there are other circumstances tending to prove that the country is on the track leading to specie payments and is making some progress in the journey.

Among the conflicting proofs which the Board of Trade can, if it likes, elucidate by a rich collection of valuable figures and facts, is the allegation that general prices are tending downward all over the country. Whether this is so, whether the fall is uniform in various sections, whether it affects raw material more than manufactured products, and whether the downward tendency is equally visible in exportable commodities and in those which find their chief markets at home—these are questions which can only be answered by authentic figures. These figures, when tabulated and digested in a suitable form, will constitute a valuable addition to the literature of specie payments, and by

them the Board of Trade will throw considerable light upon the inquiry how far any changes of price, whether downward or upward, are due to other causes and how far they can be fairly ascribed to the general movement of our financial system, from the plane of inflation to the solid ground of specie values.

Such are a few of the points which will suggest themselves to the thoughtful and well-informed men who will assemble next week in the Hall of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Each of the delegates is in possession of a multitude of interesting facts, which only need to be collated and put together in a suitable form and they will constitute a body of evidence whose value it is impossible to overestimate. The members of the Board of Trade are men of facts. Their convention may therefore be expected to be distinguished for its facts. It should accumulate and give to the country a mass of statistical evidence well selected and thrown into an interesting tabular form for the elucidation both of other important questions, and especially of the question so supremely important at the present moment:—Is the country advancing, and if so, how rapidly, towards the goal of specie resumption?

THE COAL STRIKE AND ITS COMPENSATIONS.

Now that the tedious strike among the anthracite coal miners is approaching its end, some of our economic authorities are trying to estimate how much this disastrous conflict between labor and capital has cost. The loss to the productive industry of the nation may be measured in various ways. The New York *Times* in an interesting article shows, from the statistics about the shipments of coal, that the diminished production amounts already to nearly two and a half millions of tons as compared with last year. Our contemporary argues that the riotous demonstrations of the anthracite miners have positively annihilated during the last year an immense amount of wealth by checking the consumption of so important an element of productive power as coal. This view of the strike is profoundly interesting, and it suggests to us abundant reason for thankfulness that the power is on the wane which has bound together in a conspiracy against their own best interests and those of the nation, the ignorant miners of the five anthracite counties of Pennsylvania. It also suggests to us that the strike, although it has inflicted heavy losses upon the miners and upon the country is not without its compensations to both. To the masses of the suffering population of the mining counties this anthracite coal strike will be permanently beneficial, if it prevents future disasters of the same sort.

The history of the fight between the miners and their employers is an instructive one. It began with the paper money inflation, and it is drawing to a close just after Congress has legislated for specie payments. Before the war, in the anthracite region, both men and masters were equally suffering. War finance with its floods of paper money raised prices, and made the anthracite region rich. Both masters and men realized the Scripture adage that "prosperity puffeth up." The former did foolish things for which they have been many times rebuked in our columns. They have been kept in check, however, by competition with each other, and by other safeguards to which they have been intelligent enough to yield a wholesome and timely submission.

Not so the miners. Like Nebuchadnezzar, they were dazzled by their growing prosperity, and thought they had brought it all on themselves. Their own adroitness

and skill had effected the transformation which had converted the squalid miner into a prosperous man, who could earn plenty of money by a very little work. These ignorant masses were taught by their leaders that all the improvement which had brightened their path was due not to the war, not to paper money inflation, but solely to the magical force of the *union* which wonderful and beneficent organization was honored with a high-sounding name and was continually elevated before the credulous miners as the worthy recipient of weekly offerings of money. Large sums were accordingly collected—on their share of which the adroit leaders of the mining population are reputed to have grown rich. However this may be the miners for some years past have had unlimited faith in their idol and have offered to it immense sums of money. It is computed that if the mining population of Pennsylvania could get back again these sums with interest, the aggregate would suffice to purchase for each family of five persons a house and lot such as the most frugal of the miners have been used to buy for their own residence.

If this idol be finally overthrown, and his power for further mischief be taken away, so that the anthracite miners may be free from his power hereafter, the sufferings of the strike will not be without their compensatory benefits. Still greater compensations, however, may be realized by the country. First of all, the moral effect produced by the collapse of this and other strikes will tend to benefit and to instruct those numerous bodies of workmen that have been carrying on with such loss to themselves the mischievous fight of labor against capital. M. Chevalier, after his recent visit to England, told his friends at Paris that England was much ahead of France in her efforts to solve the labor question. Many of our readers will doubt the truth of this, but few will fail to think that if the abandonment and collapse of the recent American strikes should have the compensative virtue here ascribed to them they will tend thereby to place this country ahead both of England and France on the labor question.

We will refer to but one other compensation resulting from the misdoings of the anthracite miners. They have indirectly helped to develop the demand for bituminous coal. How important are the forces this may generate in the productive growth of the United States we can not tell. It is fortunate that the experiment was made at a time when from the depression in the iron trade, and in the other departments of manufacture in which coal is largely consumed, there was abundant opportunity for the realization of these and other compensative advantages in their full force.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MAY, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31.

The earnings thus far reported for May, show, upon the whole, a favorable condition of railroad traffic, as compared with the same month of 1874. The total earnings of thirteen roads foot up \$5,923,850, against \$5,091,271 in May of last year, but it is apparent that by far the greater part of the increase this year is made up by the excess on the Union and Central Pacific roads, whose earnings continue to show an extraordinary growth.

The Baltimore & Ohio earnings for May are reported by President Garrett at \$1,320,494, against \$1,226,009 in 1874, an increase of \$94,484, of which \$89,056 was derived from the new Chicago division, not operated in May, 1874. The continuation of the railroad war is still the chief topic of discussion in regard to railroad business, and aside from all questions of rivalry or personal hostility between Messrs. Garrett and Scott, there is a growing feeling in financial circles that those gentlemen owe it to the prevailing sentiment among bankers, capitalists and holders of railroad securities in all the Atlantic cities, to submit their

questions of difference to the judgment of fair and honorable arbitrators. It is useless for any railroad president, controlling corporations so extended in their operations as are the companies involved in this quarrel, to claim that he is altogether above and independent of the financial markets of New York and London; and we think it is possible for a corporate officer to pursue such a course of arbitrary action, or heedless regard for the general interests of capital in the country, as finally to prejudice those markets against any loan that he might seek, whether on bonds or short paper.

There was a report on Thursday that the Illinois Railroad Commissioners had just arranged a new schedule of rates for freight and passengers on roads within that State, fixing lower figures than before. This report has not been substantiated at the time we write, and it is possibly only a stock jobbing rumor, founded on the known disposition of the Illinois Commissioners towards railroads, which is not at all favorable.

Since last year the relative situation of railroads has changed. Then the most depressing influence was the so-called Granger legislation, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern roads were chiefly influenced; now the worst feature is the freight war, and the east and west trunk lines are principally affected, such as Erie, Lake Shore, Wabash, Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and also New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio, though the latter three may not be sufficiently influenced to be crippled in their finances. There seems to be reason to anticipate a fair business on the leading Western roads, so far as we can judge by the results noticed in their late reports. The Milwaukee & St. Paul report to Dec. 31, 1874, showed exceptionally large net earnings; the Chicago & Rock Island report to March 31, 1875, shows the following as compared with previous years:

	1874-5.	1873-4.	1872-3.	1871-2.
Gross earnings.....	\$7,399,613	\$7,048,203	\$6,419,231	\$5,900,737
Net earnings.....	5,514,283	3,171,314	2,901,147	2,930,584
Dividend payments.....	1,678,384	1,659,172	1,519,914	1,439,708
Interest, &c.	755,000	754,125	745,670	734,175
Surplus for the year.....	1,109,899	843,887	872,033	997,052

The Illinois Central gross earnings from Jan. 1 to June 1 are \$2,767,360 against \$2,871,439 for the same time last year. The Chicago & Northwestern report will be looked for with interest, as their year terminates as late as May 31, and includes, therefore, five months of the present year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN MAY.

	1875.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Baltimore & Ohio.....	\$1,320,494	\$1,226,009	\$94,484	\$.....
Central Pacific.....	1,357,600	1,311,690	45,301	.....
Chic., Danville & Vincennes.....	55,182	41,648	13,536	.....
Cinc., Lafayette & Chicago.....	30,328	34,966	.....	4,638
Denver & Rio Grande.....	35,630	36,343	.....	613
Illinois Central.....	584,764	521,013	.....	36,949
Ind. Cen. & Laf.	128,327	144,572	.....	6,545
International & Gt. Northern.....	80,875	70,698	10,160	.....
Kansas Pacific.....	289,706	316,647	.....	26,941
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).....	73,467	91,651	.....	18,194
do do branches.....	38,980	40,867	.....	1,887
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern.....	261,446	244,894	19,552	.....
Union Pacific.....	1,24,668	910,065	304,033	.....
Total.....	\$5,923,850	\$5,091,271	\$927,636	\$95,057
Net increase.....	.....	.....	\$82,579	.....

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31.

	1875.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Central Pacific.....	\$5,136,600	\$4,957,348	\$1,178,652	.....
Chic., Danville & Vincennes.....	283,644	214,573	39,067	.....
Cinc., Lafayette & Chicago.....	154,695	187,760	.....	33,665
Denver & Rio Grande.....	138,509	129,858	9,651	.....
Illinois Central.....	2,767,360	2,871,439	.....	104,079
Ind. Cen. & Laf.	673,825	723,753	.....	54,928
International & Gt. Northern.....	605,906	493,207	12,699	.....
Kansas Pacific.....	1,174,624	1,203,342	.....	28,730
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).....	395,178	487,032	.....	91,834
do do branches.....	241,481	292,538	.....	51,057
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern.....	1,349,911	1,178,902	171,009	.....
Union Pacific.....	4,391,821	3,660,751	731,070	.....
Total.....	\$18,212,352	\$16,344,505	\$2,181,093	\$313,246
Net increase.....	.....	.....	\$1,867,847	.....

The following companies have recently reported for April:

GROSS EARNINGS IN APRIL.

	1875.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.....	\$112,474	\$114,245	.....	\$1,771
Canada Southern.....	111,468	79,979	31,489	.....
Mobile & Ohio.....	109,711	134,954	.....	25,243
Philadelphia & Erie.....	277,947	274,054	3,893	.....
Rockford Rock Is. & St. Louis.....	76,154	63,934	12,220	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	47,662	\$27,014
Net increase.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30,588

Net earnings for April on the following roads are given out: Indianapolis Cincinnati & Lafayette, \$63,368 against \$5,367 last year, being an increase of \$8,001; Philadelphia & Erie, \$104,114 against \$42,887 last year, being an increase of \$61,227; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, \$61,708, against \$66,734 last year, being a decrease of \$5,026.

COTTON PLANTING AND ACREAGE IN 1875.

The Southern planter has as a rule exercised unusual wisdom in crop preparations this season. Formerly his every expectation for the year was centred upon cotton utterly regardless of the cost of production. As long as credit lasted, it appeared to make no difference what was the interest paid for money or supplies. A wiser policy has been growing up in certain quarters for some years; but it was left for the panic to wholly break the spell, and its succeeding results enforced a lesson which has been largely heeded. Hence we see developing almost everywhere increased prudence much more evident and pronounced in some sections than in others.

This is indicated first in the use of economies in planting and cultivating which were almost unknown in the South a short time since. Prominent among them is the preservation and preparation of home-made manures. Perhaps many of our readers are not aware how largely and rapidly this has developed; there are sections of the South where now there is as little waste and as much ingenuity practiced in these particulars as on a New England farm. Then again the same inclination is seen in a more general growth of food products and also in the disposition to borrow less for the purpose of extending cultivation. These observations are not of universal application, but they are rapidly becoming more general and decidedly so this year. Their connection with the present subject is readily seen, for not alone does the independence and wealth of the South, but the extent of the cotton crop depend largely upon the thoroughness of cultivation. Two blades of grass where one grew before is the end to be sought.

FERTILIZERS.

Bearing directly upon this subject of thorough cultivation, and as a preliminary to the consideration of the acreage planted, is the question of "commercial" fertilizers used. On this point we have made unusual efforts to inform ourselves and are somewhat surprised to find, as a result of our investigations that there has been a very decided increase in the amount purchased by the planters. The early movement over the railroads was small because crop preparations, on account of the late Spring, were backward, and the early demand also was largely supplied from the interior stocks carried over from last year, which were large; later the railroad movement increased. In obtaining the returns we are indebted to very many of our Southern friends for assistance. Several years the Charleston News has published the movement inland from that port and Savannah. We adopt its figures so far as those points are concerned. Port Royal has this season also become a depot of supply and distribution for the first time, the returns made to us showing 4,895 tons thus delivered. For Wilmington and Norfolk we have sought complete figures through the railroads, but our record for Wilmington is not as full as we desired; and yet the result represents the same sources of supply for each year and shows the same average increase noticeable at all other points. Norfolk includes the distribution only by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, as very little of the fertilizers used on cotton go by any other route; it should be remarked, however, that the returns for those lines do not cover shell lime, of which about 7,500 tons were shipped this year. We have thus virtually, in the following figures, the entire movement from the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Port Royal, Wilmington and Norfolk for the last two years:

	1874.	1875.
Charleston.....	46,302	48,403
Savannah.....	30,895	33,187
Port Royal.....	None.	4,895
Norfolk.....	9,033	14,546
Wilmington.....	8,562	12,594
Total.....	94,792	113,425

In addition to the above our investigations show that very considerable stocks of fertilizers were carried over in the interior towns last year, while none or very small ones are now on hand. At Augusta the actual stock at the close of last season was 8,819 tons, and this year it is only 500 tons. An Augusta dealer has made an estimate for us of the interior stocks thus carried over last year in Georgia and South Carolina, showing, including Augusta, 10,519 tons, against present stocks of 1,600 tons. If this difference be added to the above, we would have the consumption for the two years as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Received by railroads.....	94,792	113,425
Decrease of interior stocks.....	-	8,919

Total consumption... 94,792

This shows an increase this year of 27,552 tons, or 29 per cent over last year's consumption.

We are thus forced to the conclusion that there has been this season about 30 per cent increase in the use of "commercial" fertilizers besides a much larger preparation and preservation of "home-made" manures.

ACREAGE.

With regard to the acreage planted of course it is not possible to reach the same certainty in one's conclusions. But any seeker after truth in this direction will be surprised at the large number of replies he will receive which will simply state that there is no decrease in the writer's county or section. In fact we have received no letter from any portion of the South except from Tennessee and one from Charleston, which says that there is any falling off in the planting. This is a circumstance of some importance because it is unusual to find such unanimity in one direction on this subject. We start therefore with the fact quite conclusively established that no State shows any decreased acreage except Tennessee. But as to the percentage of increase any figures must be uncertain. We have adopted many ways of determining this point, but are compelled in the main to depend upon individual estimate in each county or section. Another plan we have had for trying our conclusions, is through letters written by some of our Southern friends to individual planters, obtaining from them their actual acreage for the two years, and making those planters the basis of an estimate for the county. But even after the utmost care is taken it must be admitted that no acreage report can be exact or much more than an indication of the tendency. Last year that tendency was towards a reduced acreage, and this year it is towards an increased acreage. Hence we reach two conclusions that we believe are beyond controversy:—one is that there has been no falling off in acreage in any State except in Tennessee; and the other is that the tendency almost everywhere this year is towards increased planting. The details of our returns with regard to each State are as follows:

Texas.—Every one expects progress in Texas. *Acreage*—The nature in clination in this State is towards an increase of acreage each succeeding year. Immigration the past season to Northern and Central Texas has been very large, and consequently there is a correspondingly enlarged cultivation of land, every kind of crop being extended. As to cotton the increase comes mainly from this addition to the population and not from a per capita increase. The average percentage for the entire State is from 8 to 10 per cent in excess of last year. *Condition*—The condition of the plant and fields is good—decidedly so and well advanced in all the northern half of the State; in the southern half there is much irregularity and great diversity as to advance in growth. All forward crops in South Texas are in bloom with bolls here and there. *Weather*.—During the planting season the temperature was too low and since then there has been excessive dryness. The drought retarded germination and the cold weather checked growth. These drawbacks are more particularly applicable to the coast belt. North Texas has all along done about as well as possible. The last of May the whole State had most refreshing rains which "have done a world of good."

Louisiana.—A fresh life is visible everywhere in Louisiana. Politics even among the colored population are at a discount, and as a natural consequence industry is taking the place of idleness. *Acreage*—Relieved from government interference and with no recurrence of the disastrous flood of last year, the spirits of the people have risen until we find a cheerful, hopeful feeling, pervading all classes, giving an impulse to every kind of enterprise. An extension of cotton planting therefore is a natural result. Our advices point to an average increase for the State of from 4 to 8 per cent, but we adopt the former figures as under all the circumstances the safer. *Condition*—Almost everywhere the condition of the plant and fields is said to be nearly perfect. The early development in some sections was slow but latterly the growth is represented as being wonderful, while the fields are well cleaned and worked, and the laborers are doing their best. *Weather*—We have received less complaint from Louisiana with regard to the cold spring; and yet the backwardness of the season is referred to in a few reports, but more to illustrate the splendid weather which has lately prevailed.

Arkansas.—No State in the South has developed so much latent energy this spring as Arkansas. Since the settlement of the political troubles there—or we might perhaps more properly say since the imported rogues have been banished and the State allowed to govern itself—the entire population, as one correspondent expresses it, "seems to have sprung to its feet with new life and purposes and are using them well." *Acreage*—The average opinion would seem to be that there is no increase or decrease of acreage. That industry is more thoroughly organized; that labor is far more efficient; that the energy of the planters is thoroughly aroused and better directed than ever before seems to be the universal verdict. The acreage for grain is increased from 12 to 15 per cent. *Condition*—The plant with one or two limited exceptions is in an unusually good condition and from one to two weeks in advance of last year. It is the general remark that the fields have not looked so well, both as to cultivation and fencing for ten years past. The rains the last of May produced some weeds, but a few days clear weather will see them all removed. Labor is abundant and working very satisfactorily. *Weather*—The season for planting was not delayed any, but the continuous cold nights throughout March, April and half of May, retarded the growth and in many instances both corn and cotton had to be replanted. But after replanting the weather became so favorable that the last planting soon overtook the first in growth; and in fields now where both plantings stand in view no differen

can be seen in the plants. The rains the last of May were general throughout the State and very beneficial.

Mississippi.—There has been a considerable addition to the labor force in portions of Mississippi this year, and all are working well, some say better than ever before. *Acreage*—Much difference of opinion appears to exist even in the same locality as to the acreage; not that any good judges believe there is any less planting, but views are wide apart as to the amount of increase, if any. Our opinion, judging from all the reports is, that there is an increase, but a small one; and we have averaged it for the State at 4 per cent. *Condition*—The condition is most excellent. One of our correspondents—a first-rate judge—writes that he “doubts if it were ever better, all things considered. The plant is 6 to 18 inches in height, generally bedded up and worked over twice, and on some plantations there are forms and will soon ‘have blooms.’” This correspondent is writing from Vicksburg, but the substance of all our reports is about the same. Over a considerable section the plant is not so large as at this time last season, but as we said the stands are everywhere much better, the fields in much finer condition, and the labor doing better than ever before. *Weather*—The planting season was in the main propitious, but cold nights and dry weather checked the growth. Rains have visited a very considerable portion of the State since the last of May, which have done great good.

Alabama.—Our reports from this State are very full and numerous. *Acreage*—Great differences of opinion appear to prevail as to the extent of the increased acreage in some districts. From all our reports, however, we are able to determine with considerable certainty that the average increase for the State is not less than 6 per cent. *Condition*—The general condition of the plant is much better than a year ago; the stand is perfect, the growth is larger, the fields are clean of weeds and grass, and the labor is entirely satisfactory. Last year about 33 per cent had to be replanted, owing to excessive rains, overflow, &c., causing several growths and irregular stands. This year there has been little or no replanting. *Weather*—The planting season was very favorable, all that could be desired; early and thorough plowing, early planting and efficient labor. The only check to development were cold nights during the first and middle of May principally in the Northern part of the State, but little or no injury resulted. A few sections were needing rain June 1st.

Florida.—Our reports are not as full as we could wish. *Acreage*—There is an increased acreage in the State, but we do not think it's large. We give the average at 2 per cent. *Condition*—The fields are well worked and thoroughly cultivated, but the plant is not as large or as advanced as last year by from one to two weeks. *Weather*—The weather has been too cold, but since the middle of May there has been a decided improvement and the plant has taken a rapid start.

Georgia.—For reasons well known to the trade it was anticipated early in the season that Georgia would certainly show a decreased acreage this year. Latterly, however, it has become apparent to all that there was to be no decrease. And now on studying our reports for the State we find very great differences of opinion among excellent judges with regard to the extent of the planting. For instances, Southwestern Georgia is returned to us at 8 to 10 per cent. increase by a trusted friend and correspondent who owns a large plantation in that section and has taken particular pains to inform himself for us, having just passed through a considerable portion of that district. Another correspondent in the same section, also a good judge, gives the acreage at about equal to last year; Middle Georgia we make up in the same way at from the same as last year to 3 per cent. increase; and these figures would represent all the balance of the State except Northern Georgia which is without any change. In going over our reports, therefore, we put down the entire State at an average increase of 2 per cent., that being, as we believe, a perfectly safe figure. *Condition*—As compared with last year we think the condition is better everywhere except in a portion of Northern Georgia. In a considerable section of the balance of the State the plant is smaller and less advanced than a year ago, but the condition of the fields and stands is excellent. One correspondent writes: “I have never seen since the war a better prospect for a cotton crop; cotton is generally chopped out, as clean as a garden, green and vigorous, and stand perfect.” In the section about Atlanta the fields are in fine condition, but the weather was too cold up to the 28th of May, and subsequently has been too dry. Since the 1st of June there has been rain, and the condition is improving rapidly. *Weather*—The peculiarity of the weather has been the continued cold extending late into the season. In portions of middle and Northern Georgia the seed was very slow in germinating, and the plants that were up turned yellow and replanting to some extent became necessary. But since the middle of May there has been a very great improvement in the weather, and a corresponding improvement in the appearance of the plant.

South Carolina.—The acreage in this State is about the same as last year. In some of the counties near Augusta there is a considerable increase, say over 5 per cent.; but in the average for the entire State we make on change from last year's figures. *Condition*—The condition is generally good, although on average about seven days later than last year; stands, however, are better than last year. *Weather*—The weather has been too cold; cool nights extending over a considerable section even up to the first of June.

North Carolina.—There is a general increase in acreage throughout the entire State; we average it at 5 per cent. *Condition*—The plant is in a healthy condition, everywhere in as favorable a state as last year, and in some sections better. The stands are good, and the fields free from grass. *Weather*—The peculiarity of the planting season was a long rain, which prevented the seed being put in as early as usual. Since planting has been completed the season has been a favorable one.

Tennessee.—We have had much doubt with regard to this State. *Acreage*—Old and experienced observers write us that there is no falling off in the Memphis district, and the reports from the alluvial section would seem to confirm this opinion, though in the hill lands there is a falling off; but our regular correspondent at Memphis has investigated the subject very thoroughly, and believes that there is a decreased planting. We have therefore reached the conclusion, after the most extended examination we can give the subject, that for the entire State the planting may be put down at an average decrease of 5 per cent. *Condition*—The condition is very much more favorable than last year, and some write that it is all that could be

desired. The germination of the seed was delayed by cold weather in April but with the warm weather of May the plants came up very abundantly, and the stands are now good with well-worked fields, and the crop generally more forward than last year. *Weather*—The same feature is observable in Tennessee as elsewhere; that is, that low temperature continued later than in the average springs, so that the germination of the seed was delayed, and in some sections the plants after they came up became sickly, making to a limited extent replanting necessary. Later the warm weather has done immense good.

From the foregoing statements we are enabled to reach the following

CONCLUSIONS.

First.—As to the use of fertilizers, both home-made and commercial, there has been a very considerable increase over last year. So also it is satisfactory to note a decided improvement in general farm management and condition of labor, and in the relations between the laborer and the planter, over a very considerable portion of the South. Then again notwithstanding the increased purchases of commercial manures, and generally increased planting, the advances to the farmers although more than last year, have not been as in previous years excessive at ruinous rates of interest, but more moderate, a general spirit of economy pervading all classes. As a result, this crop will cost less than any raised since the war, and if abundant will do the South more real good. Largely increased food crops have been planted almost everywhere, and are turning out finely.

Second.—The actual acreage in cotton made up to June 1, may be stated as follows. We add for comparison the returns for the previous four years:

States.	Increase.	Acres.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Texas.....	9 per cent.	1,329,063	1,109,233	1,027,068	900,937	802,731	
Louisiana.....	4 per cent.	943,296	907,016	1,030,700	920,700	823,630	
Mississippi.....	4 per cent.	1,746,551	1,679,376	1,825,405	1,641,512	1,447,191	
Alabama.....	6 per cent.	1,426,492	1,345,743	1,529,258	1,365,409	1,221,082	
Florida.....	2 per cent.	141,261	139,492	152,188	140,909	126,819	
Georgia.....	3 per cent.	1,381,128	1,243,514	1,382,015	1,291,063	1,157,963	
South Carolina.	no change.	563,166	563,166	625,740	604,674	481,412	
North Carolina.	5 per cent.	469,556	417,197	496,855	451,714	397,569	
Tennessee*.....	5 per cent.	547,648	576,471	613,267	552,493	499,352	
Arkansas.....	no change.	826,146	826,146	888,529	779,318	654,796	
All others.....	no change.	97,164	97,164	131,957	118,838	103,611	
Total.....	3½ per cent.	9,251,471	8,933,823	9,702,815	8,767,557	7,711,696	

* Tennessee is decrease, all the others are increase except those marked “no change.”

These figures show an increase from last year's planting of 217,648 acres, or about 3½ per cent. This, we believe, is as small a statement of the acreage this season as can be made up from our reports, our object being to present the minimum not the maximum figures. With this acreage, determined as approximately correct, a comparison with previous years becomes of interest, and for this purpose we present the following statement, showing the total acres each previous June, since we began the record, the yield per acre, &c. In this and the previous table we have revised our acreage figures for “All Others” for each previous year.

COMPARATIVE ACREAGE AND PRODUCT.					
Seasons.	Acres planted.	Crop, pounds net.	Pounds per acre.	Bales in the crop.	Net w't per bale.
1869-70.....	7,533,000	1,882,000,000	176	8,154,946	438
1870-71.....	8,785,000	1,915,000,000	218	4,352,317	440
1871-72.....	7,711,000	1,309,000,000	170	2,974,351	440
1872-73.....	8,767,000	1,729,000,000	196	3,930,508	410
1873-74.....	9,702,000	1,852,000,000	191	4,170,388	414
1874-75.....	8,933,823	1,694,000,000	190	3,850,000	440
Average.....	8,621,970	1,647,000,000	191	3,738,751	440

From the above our readers will see that if the season is very unfavorable, like that of 1871-72, so that the yield is only 170 lbs. per acre, the total crop this year would be (net weight 440 lbs.) about 3,574,000 bales; or if equal to the unusually good season of 1870-71, the yield would reach 4,580,000 bales; or again, if the weather and surroundings are similar to last year, the yield would then be 3,993,000 bales; or if similar to the previous (1872-73) year (196 lbs. to the acre), it would be about 4,118,000 bales.

Third—With regard to the condition of the plant the reports are very satisfactory. Without doubt taking the country as a whole there has not been since the war on June 1st a more promising crop than this one. The stand is as nearly perfect as possible; the plant is strong, green and vigorous, and the fields as clean as a garden. There are of course exceptions to this general statement, but they have scarcely ever been so few and so limited in extent. The present condition, (June 1st) therefore, we would give as follows, putting the year 1870-71 at 100. It should be remarked that the figures of condition for last year were made up to June 20th, and these are to June 1st.

	June 1.					
	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Texas.	98	96	89	96	85	100
Louisiana.	100	93	85	94	80	100
Mississippi.	100	93	86	94	78	100
Alabama.	100	94	85	93	82	100
Florida.	95	94	85	95	80	100
Georgia.	98	95	89	96	90	100
South Carolina.	96	94	88	96	94	100
North Carolina.	96	94	88	96	92	100
Tennessee.	98	92	85	89	92	100
Arkansas.	100	92	85	89	92	100
Average.	98·1	93·7	86·5	93·8	86·5	100

These figures, we believe, indicate the condition of each crop in the earlier weeks of its development, and show that the present crop is one of great promise at the date of this report.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—MAY 28.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON —	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam.	short.	11.17½@11.18½	May 28.	short.	11.85
Antwerp.	3 months.	25.47½@25.52½	"		25.22
Hamburg.	"	20.83 @20.87		3 mos.	20.45
Paris.	short.	25.20 @25.30	May 28.	short.	25.23
Paris.	3 months.	25.47½@25.55	"		20.64
Vienna.	"	11.37½@11.42½		3 mos.	111.18
Berlin.	"	20.83 @20.87			20.64
Frankfort.	"	20.82 @20.83	May 28.		20.64
St. Petersburg.	"	32.3-16½@32.5-16	"	3 mos.	33
Cadiz.	"	47½@48			...
Lisbon.	90 days.	52½@53½			...
Milan.	3 months.	27.27½@27.32½			...
Genoa.	"	27.27½@27.32½			...
Naples.	"	27.27½@27.32½	May 28.	60 days.	\$1 61½
New York.	"	"			...
Rio de Janeiro.	"	"			...
Bahia.	"	"			...
Buenos Ayres.	"	"			...
Valparaiso.	"	"			...
Pernambuco.	"	"			...
Montevideo.	"	"			...
Bombay.	1s. 9¾@2¾ d.	May 27.	6 mos.	1s. 10¾ d.	1871.
Calcutta.	1s. 9¾@2¾ d.	May 25.		1s. 10¾ d.	1872.
Hong Kong.	4s. 1d.	May 27.		4s. 2¾ d.	1873.
Shanghai.	5s. 7½@3¾ d.	May 22.		5s. 9¾ d.	1874.
Penang.	"				1875.
Singapore.	"				
Alexandria.	"				

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

The rumors of failures which have been lately current are unconfirmed, and it is understood that there is no reason to believe that any serious difficulties will arise. Some heavy losses have, it is feared, been sustained in the Eastern and South American trades; but considering how heavy has been the fall in several commodities during the last few years, we are perhaps to be congratulated that the failures have so far been so few. There is naturally amongst the banks and discount houses some distrust with regard to India, China and South American bills; but there is an impression that it is only among the second-rate houses, that any difficulties may be said to exist. The Stock Exchange has, as usual, magnified the matter considerably, and Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., who were talked about last week, have thought it prudent to announce that they are prepared to retire the whole of their acceptances under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. This statement has had a good effect, and the general position looks much more satisfactory.

The weather continues very favorable for the growing crops, and from all parts of the country the accounts regarding the harvest are very encouraging. Wheat is very promising and there is still every reason to believe in an abundant yield. Should we have an average rainfall during the next two or three weeks, we should also have good crops of spring corn, grass and roots, which would be of valuable importance to the country as meat is rising in price, and would become eventually very dear, were we to have a scarcity of grass during the summer, and a deficient yield of roots and other feeding stuffs. It is anticipated that if we have another good harvest, trade will improve. A short time since it was reported that trade in the manufacturing districts had assumed a more hopeful appearance, but the reports of failures have obviously checked any tendency to improvement, business being still conducted in nearly every department with extreme caution. It is clear that until the difficulties existing are removed and until there is more confidence about the future, we cannot expect merchants to extend their operations. In fact, the Eastern and South American markets are just now so uncertain that very little desire is shown to ship goods to those quarters.

There is still no demand for gold for export, and nearly the

whole of the supplies coming forward are taken to the Bank. There is now every probability of the stock of bullion at the Bank being replenished, which is certainly desirable, after the heavy demands which have been made upon us since the Franco-German war. Public enterprise in Europe is now at a low ebb, and trade is everywhere very quiet. The inquiry for money is, therefore, on a very moderate scale, and in the open market the best bills are taken at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. There appears at present to be no reason for any change in the existing terms for discount accommodation. The agricultural prospect is promising, and should the yield of cereal produce be as abundant as is anticipated, we shall have still smaller sums to pay for foreign grain. This year, we have been paying at the rate of £15,000,000 a year less than we did in 1874—a difference which must naturally have considerable influence on the value of money. It is to be hoped that, with a cessation of trade disputes and with another good harvest, trade will revive, and a more prosperous condition of things will exist. At present, all tendency to improvement is checked by failures and reports of failures, some branches of our trade being known to be in an unsatisfactory condition. This naturally makes merchants cautious; but, at the same time, the failures are few, considering what is the magnitude of our trade, and how great has been the fall in the value of many commodities during the last few years. The following are the quotations for money:

Bank rate.	Per cent.	4 months' bank bills.	Per cent.
Open-marketeates' bills.	3½@3¾	6 months' bank bills.	3½@3¾
30 and 60 days' bills.	3½@3¾	4 and 6 months' trade bills.	3½@3¾
3 months' bills.	3½@3¾		

The rates of interest allowed by the Joint-stock banks and discount houses for deposits remain as under:

Joint-stock banks.	Per cent.
Discount houses at call.	2½@2¾
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.	2¼@2½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.	2¼@2½

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols the average quotation for English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton, of No. 40 Mule yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the four previous years :

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Circulation, including bank post bills.	£ 24,818,146	£ 25,246,784	£ 25,691,379	£ 26,132,033	£ 27,194,204
Public deposits.	9,239,084	10,528,703	12,775,736	7,023,993	5,530,357
Other deposits.	18,408,202	17,750,031	16,999,726	17,993,472	19,436,559
Government securities.	12,971,405	13,307,829	13,384,026	13,935,461	13,588,116
Other securities.	17,295,908	21,546,860	23,959,614	23,200,419	19,055,234
Reserve of notes and coin.	15,544,416	11,472,871	10,522,346	10,989,440	10,344,372
Coin and bullion in both departments.	24,844,596	21,371,811	20,851,736	21,763,235	22,196,642
Bank rate.	2½ p. c.	4 p. c.	3½ p. c.	3½ p. c.	3½ p. c.
Consols.	91¾	93¾	93¾	94¾	94¾
English wheat.	59s. 11d.	57s. 10d.	62s. 2d.	42s. 6d.	72d.
Mid. Upland cotton.	7½ d.	11½ d.	8½ d.	8½ d.	7½ d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d.	1s. 0¾ d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 1½ d.	1s. 0¾ d.
Clearing House return.	£7,076,000	£8,523,000	£9,092,000	£8,795,000	£9,297,000

The bank return published this week shows an improvement of nearly one per cent, but this is smaller than had been anticipated, owing to the heavy discount demand at the bank, caused by the precautions taken by merchants resulting from the recent reports of mercantile embarrassments. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 40½ per cent. The increase in the supply of bullion is nearly £1,000,000, showing that coin has commenced to return from provincial circulation.

The following are the rates for money at the leading cities abroad :

Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.	Bank Open rate, market per cent. per cent.
Paris.	4 3½
Amsterdam.	3½ 3½
Hamburg.	3½
Berlin.	4 3
Frankfort.	3½ 3
Vienna and Trieste.	4½ 4½
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.	5 6@8
Lisbon and Oporto.	4 3½
St. Petersburg.	4 4½
Brussels.	4 3½
Turin, Florence and Rome.	5 4½
Bremen.	3½ 3½
Leipzig.	4 3½
Genoa.	5 4½
Geneva.	4 4
New York.	... 4@5
Calcutta.	9½ ...

There is no demand for gold for export, and all arrivals are taken to the bank. The silver market, however, is very dull, and fine bars have been sold as low as 56½ d. per ounce. Annexed are the quotations:

GOLD.	S. d. s. d.
Bar Gold.	per oz. standard.
Bar Gold, fine.	per oz. standard.
Bar Gold, refined.	per oz. standard.
Spanish Doubloons.	per oz.
South American Doubloons.	per oz.
United States Gold Coin.	per oz.
	76 3½ 0
SILVER.	s. d. s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.	per oz. standard.
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold.	per oz. standard.
Bar Silver.	do
Mexican Dollars.	per oz. last price.
Spanish Dollars (Caroins).	per oz. none here
Five Franc Pieces.	per oz.

There has been considerable excitement in the Erie Railway market during the week, but since the announcement that Presiden

Jewett had been appointed receiver the tone of the market has somewhat improved. Other departments of the Stock Exchange have been affected by the reported existence of commercial embarrassments, and in most departments business has been on a restricted scale. The closing prices of consols and the principal American securities at to-day's market compared with those of Saturday last are subjoined:

	Redm.	May 22.	May 29.
Consols.....		93 1/2 @ 94 1/2	94 1/2 @ 110
United States, 6s.	1881	109 @ 110	109 @ 110
Do 5-20 years, 6s.	1882	102 @ 103	102 @ 103
Do 6s.	1884	... @ @ ...
Do 6s.	1885	106 @ 106 1/2	106 @ 106 1/2
Do 6s.	1887	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2	107 1/2 @ 108 1/2
U. S. 1867, \$371,346,350 iss. to Feb. 27, '69, 6s.	1887	109 @ 109 1/2	109 @ 109 1/2
Do 5s.	1874	... @ @ ...
Do funded, 5s.	1881	102 1/2 @ 102 1/2	102 1/2 @ 102 1/2
Do 10-40, 5s.	1904	103 1/2 @ 104 1/2	103 1/2 @ 104 1/2
Louisiana, old, 6s.		... @ @ ...
Do new, 6s.		... @ @ ...
Do levee, 8s.	1875	25 @ 35	25 @ 35
Do do 8s.	1875	25 @ 35	25 @ 35
Do do 6s.	1888	99 @ 101	99 @ 101
Massachusetts, 6s.	1894	99 @ 101	99 @ 101
Do 5s.	1890	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1889	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1891	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Do 5s.	1891	100 @ 102	100 @ 102
Virginia stock* 6s.		30 @ 33	23 @ 26
Do New funded 6s.	1905	49 @ 51	49 @ 51

AMERICAN DOLLAR BONDS AND SHARES.

Atlantic & Great Western 1st M., \$1,000, 7s., 1902	36 @ 38	28 @ 30
Do 2d mort., \$1,000, 7s., 1902	16 @ 18	12 @ 14
Do 3d mort., \$1,000, 1902	8 @ 9	6 @ 7 1/2
Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio, Con., mort., 7s., 1905	50 @ 52	49 @ 51
Baltimore & Potomac (Main Line) 1st mort., 6s., 1911	86 @ 88	88 @ 88
do (Tunnel) 1st mortgage, 6s.		
(guar. by Pennsylvania & No. Cent. Railway), 1911	87 @ 89	87 @ 89
Central of New Jersey, cons. mort., 7s., 1899	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2	93 @ 94
Central Pacific of California, 1st mort., 6s., 1896	91 @ 93	91 @ 93
Do California & Oregon Div., 1891		
mortgage gold bonds, 6s.	1892	86 @ 87
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania Co.), 8s.	1875	45 @ 55
Detroit & Milwaukee 1st mortgage, 7s.	1875	45 @ 55
Do 2d mortgage, 8s.	1875	45 @ 55
Erie \$100 shares.		
Do preference, 7s.		
Do convertible gold bonds, 7s.	1904	54 @ 56
Galveston & Harrisburg, 1st mortgage, 6s.	1911	20 1/2 @ 21
Illinois Central, \$100 shares.		
Lehigh Valley, consolidated mortgage, 6s., 1923	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, 7s., 1891	97 @ 100	97 @ 100
Missouri Kansas & Texas, 1st mort., guar. gold bonds, English, 7s.	1894	42 @ 46
New York Boston & Montreal, 7s.	1903	42 @ 46
New York Central & Hudson River mortg. bonds.	103 1/2 @ 101 1/2	103 @ 104
New York Central \$100 shares.	92 @ 93	90 @ 91
Oregon & California, 1st mort., 7s.	1890	27 @ 29
do Frankfort Committe Receipts, x coup.	24 @ 26	24 @ 26
Pennsylvania, \$50 shares.	44 @ 45	43 @ 44
Do 1st mort., 6s.	1880	42 @ 46
Philadelphia & Reading \$50 shares.	46 @ 48	46 @ 48
Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago equipment bonds (guar. by Pennsylvania Co.), 8s.	98 @ 100	98 @ 100
Union Pacific Land Grant 1st mort., 7s., 1889	85 @ 87	85 @ 87
Union Pacific Railway, 1st mortgage, 6s., 1898	90 @ 92	89 @ 91

AMERICAN STERLING BONDS.

Allegheny Valley, guar. by Penn. R'Y Co., 1910	85 @ 86	85 @ 86
Atlantic & Gt. Western consol. mort., Bischoff, certs. (a), 7s.	1890	9 @ 11
Atlantic & Gt. W., re-organization scrip, 7s., 1874	... @ ...	7 @ 9
Do leased lines rental trust, 7s., 1902	53 @ 55	48 @ 52
Do do do.	1873, 7s., 1903	23 @ 28
Do do Western exten., 8s.	1876	... @ ...
Do do do, 7s, guar. by Erie R'Y.	60 @ 65	60 @ 65
Baltimore & Ohio, 6s.	1893	104 @ 105
Do 6s.	1894	104 @ 105
Do 6s.	1895	104 @ 105
Burlington Cedar Birds & Minnesota, 7s., 1902	53 @ 56	52 @ 56
Cairo & Vincennes, 7s.	1899	99 1/2 @ 100
Chicago & Alton sterling consol. mort., 6s.	1903	81 @ 82
Chicago & Paducah 1st mort. gold bonds, 7s., 1902	81 @ 82	79 @ 81
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind. con. mort., 7s.	87 @ 89	87 @ 89
Eastern Railway of Massachusetts, 6s.	1893	97 1/2 @ 98 1/2
Erie convertible bonds, 6s.	1875	93 @ 95
Do cons. mort. for conv. of existing bonds, 7s., 1920	81 @ 86	79 @ 81
Do, second mort., 7s.	1894	53 @ 55
Gilmanton & Springfield 1st mort. gold, 7s., 1900	78 @ 80	75 @ 80
Illinois & St. Louis Bridge 1st mort., 7s., 1900	94 @ 96	93 @ 95
Do do 2d mort., 7s.	60 @ 70	60 @ 70
Illinois Central, sinking fund, 5s.	1903	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
Do do 6s.	1895	103 @ 104
Illinois Missouri & Texas 1st mort., 7s.	1891	... @ ...
Lehigh Valley consol. mort., "A," 6s.	102 1/2 @ 103 1/2	102 1/2 @ 103 1/2
Louisville & Nashville, 6s.	19-2	88 @ 88
Memphis & Ohio 1st mort., 7s.	1901	100 @ 102
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st mort., 7s.	1902	86 @ 88
New York & Canada R'way, guar. by the Delaware & Hudson Canal scrip, 6s.	1894	98 @ 99
N. Y. Central & Hudson R'v. mort. bonds, 6s., 1903	106 1/2 @ 107 1/2	107 @ 108
Northern Central R'way, consol. mort., 6s.	1904	90 1/2 @ 91 1/2
Panama general mortgage, 7s.	1897	96 @ 98
Paris & Decatur.	1892	80 @ 85
Pennsylvania general mort., 6s.	1910	103 @ 104
Do consol. sinkg fund mort., 6s., 1905	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2	93 @ 94
Perkiomen con. mort. (June '73) guar. by Phil. & Reading, 6s.	1913	96 @ 98
Phil. & Erie 1st mort. (guar. by Penn. R'Y.) 6s., 1891	96 @ 98	96 @ 98
Do with option to be paid in Phil. 6s.	96 @ 98	96 @ 98
Phil. & Erie gen. mort. (guar. by Penn. R'Y.) 6s., 1920	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2	85 1/2 @ 86 1/2
Phil. & Reading general consol. mort., 6s.	1911	102 1/2 @ 103 1/2
Do gen. mort., 6s., 1874	97 @ 98	96 @ 97
Do gen. mort., 1874, scrip, 6s.	97 @ 98	96 @ 97
South & North Alabama bonds, 6s.	1886	86 @ 88
St. Louis Tunnel 1st mort. (guar. by the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Co.) 6s., 1888	70 @ 80	70 @ 80
Union Pacific Railway, Omaha Bridge, 8s.	1896	98 @ 100
United New Jersey Railway and Canal, 6s.	1894	108 @ 108
Do do do, 6s.	1901	108 @ 108

* Ex 5 coupons, January, 1873, to January, 1874, inclusive.

In the wheat trade there has been no important change. Liberal supplies of produce have been on offer, and, if anything, prices have slightly favored the buyer. The average quotation for English produce is now 42s., against 62s. 2d. last year, showing a decline of rather more than 20s. per quarter.

A report from Manchester states that the market has been unfavorably influenced by rumors of further commercial embarrassments, and less than an average business may be reported; at the same time producers have adhered to previous quotations, a considerable degree of firmness having prevailed in most quarters. Goods have moved in comparatively small lots, and buyers have been backward in making offers. China shirtings meet with less inquiry. In cloths suitable for the Indian markets there is also little doing; medium and fine makes of printers continue in fair request. Madapolam, mulls and jaconets remain neglected. In other classes of goods there is no variation in values, but merchants have operated only to the extent of supplying urgent wants. The demand for yarns has partaken of the general dulness. Export descriptions hardly so good to sell. Home trade spinnings have ruled inactive; medium counts of twist and weft keep selling in moderate quantities. For fine and coarse numbers the inquiry is small; quotations, however, remain almost stationary. The market closed quietly after a trade of limited dimensions.

In Leeds cloth halls a fair number of buyers have been in attendance, the majority of them being from distant houses, including London, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester and Huddersfield. The parcels they have purchased, however, have not been large, and have consisted mainly of worsted coatings, tweeds and plain cloths. From the disposition shown and the inquiries made, it is fully evident that they are in want of goods, and there is reason for believing that they will not leave the town without placing orders to a fair extent either in the warehouses or on the next market day. Holders are very firm in prices and seem inclined to advance the value of their goods owing to the improvement in the raw material. The warehouse trade, upon the whole, is good, and the shipping houses have fair orders in hand. Manufacturers generally are well employed.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by cable, as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—U. S. ten-forties and new fives are quoted higher than last week.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £447,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
" account.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
U. S. 6s (5-20s.) 1865 old.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
1867.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. 10-40s.	104	104	104	104	104	104
New 5s.	102 1/2	103	103	103	103	103 1/2

The quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfort were:

U. S. 6s (5-20s) 1862
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The breadstuffs market closes firmer. Wheat is lower, while corn and peas are higher.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).	19 bbl. 0	21	21 0	21	21 0	21
Wheat (Red Wn. spr.)	8 ct. 2	3	2	2	2	2
" (Red Winter)	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
" (Cal. White club)	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Corn (W. mixed)	30 quarter	30 9	30 9	31 0	31 3	31 6
Peas (Canadian)	36 6	38 6	38 6	39 0	39 0	39 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Bacon closes the week 3d. higher, while lard, which advanced 6d. on Monday, closes at the opening price.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (mess) new 19 tce.	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
Pork (mess) new 19 bbl.	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0	73 0
Bacon (long cl. mid.)	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6	51 6
Lard (American)	61 0	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6	61 6
Cheese (Amer'n fine)	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Tallow is 9d. higher. Common rosin has fallen off 3d., and spirits turpentine has lost 1s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (common)	5 6	5 6	5 6	5 3	5 3	5 3
" (ine)	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
Petroleum (refined)	8 gal.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
" (spirits)	8	8	8	8	8	8
Tallow (American)	40 3	40 3	40 6	40 6	41 0	41 0
Cloverseed (Am. red.)	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Spirits turpentine	24 6	24 6	24 0	23 6	23 6	23 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—An advance of 10s. is noted on linseed cake, and a decline of 1s. on linseed.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd c'ke (obl.)	£ tr. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lins'd (Calcutta)	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std.)	on spot	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Sperm oil	104	104	104	104	104	104
Whale oil	35	35	35	35	35	35
Linseed oil	24 cwt.	24 9	24 9	24 9	24 9	24 9

[June 12, 1875.]

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,904,607 this week, against \$9,357,843 last week, and \$5,844,895 the previous week. The exports are \$5,593,109 this week, against \$4,268,064 last week and \$6,050,816 the previous week. The exports of cotton, the past week were 14,378 bales, against 9,773 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) June 3, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) June 4:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Dry goods.....	\$3,423,103	\$986,823	\$1,386,609	\$1,274,899
General merchandise...	9,812,674	5,395,408	6,938,729	4,629,708
Total for the week.	\$12,235,782	\$6,382,231	\$8,265,338	\$5,904,607
Previously reported....	191,467,277	186,264,579	178,706,591	152,937,288

Since Jan. 1..... \$208,703,059 \$192,646,810 \$186,972,228 \$158,841,895
In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending June 8:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
For the week.....	\$8,831,742	\$5,614,992	\$6,631,705	\$5,593,109
Previously reported....	88,540,185	116,725,073	117,839,063	99,570,396

Since Jan. 1..... \$92,371,927 \$122,340,070 \$124,470,768 \$105,163,505

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending June 5, 1875, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

June 1—Str. City of Mérida... Havana.....	Spanish gold coin.....	\$46,400
June 2—Str. Bohemia..... Liverpool.....	Am. gold bars and coin	48,624
June 3—Schr. J. L. Mott..... Baracoa.....	American silver coin..	1,000
June 3—Str. Thuringia..... Hamburg.....	Am. gold coin and bars	1,365,443
June 3—Str. City of Vera Cruz... Havana.....	American gold coin..	14,925
June 3—Schr. Northern Hom... Porto Cabello... American gold coin..	10,000	
June 5—Str. Mosel..... Southampton... American gold coin..	750,000	
June 5—Str. Germanic..... Liverpool... Am. gold coin and bars	890,000	
June 5—Str. City of Chester... Liverpool... American gold coin..	850,000	

Total for the week..... \$4,418,423

Previously reported..... 31,695,087

Total since January 1, 1875..... \$36,113,510

Same time in—	Same time in—	
1874..... \$23,919,169	1869.....	\$15,643,596
1873..... 23,305,577	1868.....	40,735,306
1872..... 30,499,900	1867.....	20,088,211
1871..... 35,916,439	1866.....	37,477,535
1870..... 14,296,433		

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

June 1—Str. Atlas..... Port-au-Prince... Silver.	\$3,443
Gold.....	830
Gold bars.....	1,72
Gold dust.....	1,156
June 1—Str. Acapulco..... Aspinwall..... Silver.	1,400
June 1—Schr. Mary Bartlett... Cuidad Bolívar... Gold bullion.	5,680
Gold.....	2,989
Gold dust.....	50,726
June 1—Str. Pereire..... Havre..... Gold.....	3,200
June 4—City of New York... Havana..... Gold.....	853
Tampico..... Gold.....	

Total for the week..... \$71,996
Previously reported..... 6,299,916

Total since Jan. 1, 1875..... \$6,371,912

Same time in—	Same time in—	
1874..... \$2,291,281	1870.....	\$8,988,507
2,580,561	1869.....	8,862,650
709,269	1868.....	3,399,931
3,049,794	1867.....	1,313,626

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National Banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week	For	For U. S.	Bal. in Treasury
ending	Circulation.	Deposits.	—
	outstanding.	Total.	Coin certificates
Sept. 5.	336,094,100	16,412,300	402,506,400
Sept. 12.	336,084,100	16,412,200	402,436,300
Sept. 19.	336,054,100	16,494,200	402,458,300
Sept. 26.	335,991,450	16,412,200	402,313,650
Oct. 3.	335,700,150	16,412,200	402,112,350
Oct. 10.	335,299,630	16,412,200	401,703,800
Oct. 17.	335,530,150	16,462,200	401,992,350
Oct. 24.	335,157,750	16,512,200	401,699,950
Oct. 31.	335,399,750	16,537,300	401,937,050
Nov. 7.	335,590,750	16,487,200	402,077,950
Nov. 14.	335,339,250	16,457,200	401,826,450
Nov. 21.	335,317,750	16,487,200	401,824,950
Nov. 28.	335,348,250	16,437,200	401,785,450
Dec. 5.	335,446,250	16,437,200	401,883,450
Dec. 12.	335,426,250	16,337,200	401,753,450
Dec. 19.	335,304,250	16,277,200	401,581,450
Dec. 26.	335,349,750	16,387,200	401,736,450
Jan. 2.	335,128,250	16,182,200	401,260,450
Jan. 9.	334,959,750	16,457,200	401,416,950
Jan. 16.	334,695,250	16,432,200	401,177,450
Jan. 23.	334,538,600	16,492,200	400,940,800
Jan. 30.	334,348,850	16,438,200	400,831,050
Feb. 6.	334,384,650	16,633,200	400,296,450
Feb. 13.	334,354,650	16,452,200	399,986,350
Feb. 20.	334,369,650	16,462,200	399,921,850
Feb. 27.	338,083,650	16,062,200	70,610,776
March 5.	338,239,150	16,152,200	398,514,350
March 12.	338,163,650	16,172,200	397,574,650
March 19.	338,093,050	16,302,200	397,692,180
March 26.	338,086,650	16,302,200	397,199,150
April 2.	338,619,600	16,302,200	396,960,300
April 9.	338,683,100	16,277,200	396,960,300
April 16.	338,881,600	16,270,200	396,151,600
April 23.	338,947,600	16,277,200	396,594,800
April 30.	338,947,600	16,277,200	396,594,800

May 1.... 379,506,900 16,327,200 395,734,100 94,625,669 1,096,376 23,403,300
May 8.... 379,388,400 16,153,200 395,535,600 88,814,425 1,870,125 21,166,200
May 15.... 379,198,900 16,017,200 395,216,100 92,205,153 3,501,429 20,848,600
May 22.... 379,186,900 15,967,200 395,154,100 92,551,522 3,806,600 20,119,800
June 5.... 378,938,900 15,917,200 394,856,100 83,927,304 3,434,798 19,771,200

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation.	Fractional Currency Received.	Distributed.	Leg. Ten. Disb'd.
Sept. 5.....	350,534,203	980,000	843,400	2,568,983
Sept. 12.....	350,322,203	952,000	790,200	2,342,500
Sept. 19.....	350,338,606	1,134,200	788,300	1,383,000
Sept. 26.....	350,436,153	687,400	1,130,900	2,500,000
Oct. 3.....	349,537,998	885,500	457,000	716,000
Oct. 10.....	349,205,178	954,800	1,148,900	965,000
Oct. 17.....	350,944,223	1,467,900	—	1,520,708
Oct. 24.....	357,849,752	965,300	641,900	1,090,000
Oct. 31.....	348,740,024	870,100	—	2,859,190
Nov. 7.....	348,089,341	632,100	—	2,723,214
Nov. 14.....	357,851,630	560,000	2,608,051	
Nov. 21.....	350,192,594	406,700	2,209,180	
Nov. 28.....	349,327,208	476,000	3,505,935	
Dec. 5.....	317,176,153	476,900	3,559,153	
Dec. 12.....	346,990,582	521,500	2,645,183	
Dec. 19.....	347,106,221	465,500	2,413,610	
Dec. 26.....	347,959,471	531,500	2,375,817	
Jan. 2.....	347,876,131	435,300	3,062,715	
Jan. 9.....	349,256,446	263,900	2,460,535	
Jan. 16.....	349,601,306	591,500	3,766,360	
Jan. 23.....	345,892,363	539,700	3,341,571	
Jan. 30.....	346,872,489	619,000	3,341,569	
March 6.....	347,462,861	533,100	3,887,181	
March 13.....	347,049,106	684,600	2,894,142	
March 20.....	347,269,876	668,500	2,707,602	
April 10.....	349,386,226	—	—	
April 17.....	349,682,411	700,000	2,217,754	
April 24.....	349,710,241	674,100	2,192,144	
May 1.....	350,538,886	882,700	2,997,468	
May 8.....	349,460,201	615,500	2,438,775	
May 15.....	350,459,189	704,200	2,500,366	
May 22.....	350,012,329	742,000	2,303,600	
June 5.....	350,750,279	695,100	2,908,157	

Oregon & California.—The Holliday compromise on the bonds of this company has fallen through, and matters are therefore left in *statu quo*.

Attention is invited to the statement of the Amsterdam Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, which will be found on the fourth page of to-day's CHRONICLE. The capital of this important corporation is f 10,000,000; reserve funds, f 227,011; total assets, f 21,370,578. In the year 1874 the payments of 6 per cent. dividends on stock amounted to f 450,000 and to reserved funds f 123,729, the gross profits of the year being f 796,520. The correspondents in New York are Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein.

The above firm is also the representative in this city of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, whose annual statement for 1874, just now received, shows profits for 1874 of 1,219,488 thalers, equal to a little over 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital of 15,000,000 thalers. A dividend of only 5 per cent. has been declared, and the surplus profits of 469,488 thalers are added to the ordinary and special reserve funds, which now stand at 780,523 thalers. The managers state in the report that "satisfactory returns were obtained in New York, notwithstanding the somewhat critical state of affairs there."

—Messrs. Rollins Bros. & Co., offer for sale, the seven per cent bonds of Douglas County, Nebraska; a portion of this issue of bonds has already been redeemed, and those now outstanding have therefore an additional security. The population of Douglas County is about 30,000, the debt about \$700,000, and the valuation of property in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

—On May 27, Mr. Kiernan's Wall street Financial News Bureau reported the gain of bullion for the week by the Bank of England at £55,000, while other authorities reported it at only £15,000. The London papers at hand report the exact gain at £954,520, which shows that Mr. Kiernan's Bureau was right, and adds to its reputation for reliability.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company give notice that a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on their capital stock will be paid July 15 proximo, at the office of the Treasurer. The transfer books will be closed from June 19th, inst., to July 16th.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, write to HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall street, N. Y.

MEN AND IDIOMS OF WALL STREET.—A new 72 page book just issued explaining the various methods of operating; highest and lowest prices for 17 years; complete list of defaulted railroads, etc., will be sent free to any address by JOHN HICKLING & CO., bankers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

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between Messrs. Scott and King, and it was stated that the proposed conference was brought about by the intercession of a very prominent Philadelphia banker. It is known that Messrs. Scott, Jewett and King are warm personal friends, and if the matter is left to them, the war will soon be settled; but Mr. Garrett may impose conditions which Mr. Scott would not accept. The feeling between these two gentlemen is understood to be bitter, and this may stand in the way of settlement."

The report of railroad earnings for May is given on another page, and taken altogether, is not a discouraging exhibit. The Western Union Telegraph Co. has declared a 2 per cent quarterly dividend payable July 15. The Union Pacific dividend of 1½ per cent is payable July 1.

At the close to-day prices were generally heavy at a decline from the highest point of the day.

For the purpose of showing the total transactions of the week in the leading stocks, we have compiled the table following:

	Pacific Mail.	Lake Shore.	West. Chic. & Union.	Ohio & Mich.	Miss. & Erie.	St. Paul.	At. & Pac. pref.
June 5.....	52,200	73,200	47,200	100,600	7,500	16,400	2,700
" 7.....	22,600	61,800	41,900	1,800	32,500	1,600	2,900
" 8.....	23,600	92,900	28,500	14,200	26,800	13,400	2,300
" 9.....	31,400	79,700	35,100	5,900	31,900	2,300	900
" 10.....	8,800	60,500	50,500	18,100	14,200	15,700	3,800
" 11.....	34,500	107,000	67,500	13,800	27,400	7,300	9,000

Total..... 172,500 415,100 290,000 59,500 121,00 89,300 22,900 3,500

Whole stock..... 300,000 494,866 337,836 149,930 780,000 867,450 230,000 150,000

The last line in the preceding table shows the total number of shares of each of the stocks, now outstanding, so that it may be seen at a glance what proportion of the whole stock has been turned over in the week.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
M.Y.Cen. & H.R.	103½ 104	102½ 103½	102½ 102½	101½ 101½	101½ 101½	101 101
Hudson River	103½ 104	102½ 103½	102½ 102½	101½ 101½	101½ 101½	101 101
Erie	184 185	184 185	184 185	184 185	184 185	184 185
Lake Shore	60½ 62½	60½ 62½	60½ 62½	61½ 62½	61½ 62½	61½ 62½
Wabash	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9½ 9½
Northwest	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	86½ 87½
do pref.	53 55	53 55	53 55	53 55	53 55	50 51
Rock Island	103½ 104	103 103½	103 103½	102½ 103	102½ 103	102 102½
St. Paul	93 94	93 94	93 94	92 93	92 93	92 93
do pref.	53 54	53 54	53 54	53 54	53 54	52 54
At. & Pac. pref.	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15
Ohio & Miss.	23½ 24	22½ 23½	22½ 23½	23½ 24	22½ 23½	22½ 23½
Central of N. J.	105½ 106	104½ 105½	104½ 105½	105½ 106	104½ 105½	104½ 105½
Do. & P. Tel.	111½ 112	111½ 112	111½ 112	111½ 112	111½ 112	111½ 112
Bar. & St. Jos.	73 74	72 73	72 73	73 74	72 73	72 73
Union Pacific	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12	11½ 12
Col. Chic. & I.C.	4½ 4¾	5½ 5¾	4½ 5	4½ 5	4½ 5	4½ 5
Panama	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	12½ 12½	12½ 12½
Western Tel.	76½ 77	75½ 76½	75½ 76½	76½ 77	75½ 76½	75½ 76½
At. & P. Tel.	24½ 25	24½ 25	24½ 25	24½ 25	24½ 25	24½ 25
Quicksilver	16½ 17	16½ 17	16½ 17	17½ 18	16½ 17	16½ 17
do pref.	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½	23½ 23½
Pacific Mail	33½ 34	33½ 34	33½ 34	32½ 33	32½ 33	32½ 33
Adams Express	100 100	99½ 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
American Ex.	63½ 63	63½ 63	63½ 63	63½ 63	63½ 63	63½ 63
United States	42 43	42½ 43	42 43	44 44	44 44	44 44
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80 84	75 77	75 77	75 77	75 78	75 80

* This is the price bid and asked: no sale was made at the Board.

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1874, to this date, was as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1875, to date.	Whole year 1874.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.	100 May 28 107½	95% May 19 108½ Mch. 11
Harlem	12½ Jan. 12 128	11½ Apr. 27 118½ Feb. 7 134% Feb. 18
Erie	16½ May 26 35½ Mch. 29	26 Dec. 10 51½ Jan. 15
Lake Shore	57 June 1 80½ Jan. 2 67½ June 19 84½ Jan. 16	28 Dec. 22 59½ Jan. 16
Wabash	8½ May 24 21½ Jan. 2 18½ Dec. 29 53½ Jan. 16	28 Dec. 22 59½ Jan. 16
Northwest	36½ June 20 48½ Jan. 4 34½ July 15 63½ Jan. 9	28 Dec. 22 59½ Jan. 16
do pref.	50½ June 11 62½ Jan. 2 51½ Sept. 10 78½ Feb. 9	28 Dec. 22 59½ Jan. 16
Rock Island	100% May 28 106½ Mch. 27	100% June 19 109½ Feb. 9
St. Paul	29½ June 11 40½ Apr. 9 31½ May 18 49½ Jan. 10	29½ June 11 40½ Apr. 9 31½ May 18 49½ Jan. 10
do pref.	51 Mch. 1 59½ Apr. 10 45½ May 5 74½ Feb. 9	29½ June 11 40½ Apr. 9 31½ May 18 49½ Jan. 10
Atlantic & Pacific pref.	12½ Feb. 28 18	10½ Sept. 10 23½ Feb. 18
Ohio & Mississippi	21 May 21 32½ Jan. 2 21½ June 17 36 Jan. 10	21 May 21 32½ Jan. 2 21½ June 17 36 Jan. 10
Central of New Jersey	105½ Jan. 5 120 Apr. 27	95% Jan. 3 109½ Feb. 10
Del., Lack. & Western	106½ Jan. 2 123 Apr. 27	99 Jan. 2 112½ Feb. 10
Hannibal & St. Jo.	18½ Jan. 22 30½ Mch. 29	22½ Sept. 7 34½ Jan. 12
Union Pacific	36 Jan. 18 75½ June 1 23½ June 17 38½ Mch. 30	36 Jan. 18 75½ June 1 23½ June 17 38½ Mch. 30
Col. Chic. & I.C.	4½ May 21 9½ Jan. 14 8½ Sept. 3 32½ Mch. 30	4½ May 21 9½ Jan. 14 8½ Sept. 3 32½ Mch. 30
Panama	110½ Jan. 21 172 Apr. 26 102 Apr. 30 20 118½ Jan. 9	110½ Jan. 21 172 Apr. 26 102 Apr. 30 20 118½ Jan. 9
Western Union Tel.	70½ Feb. 17 80½ Jan. 5 65 Apr. 24 83½ Dec. 10	70½ Feb. 17 80½ Jan. 5 65 Apr. 24 83½ Dec. 10
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	19 Jan. 6 29½ Jan. 15 14 Aug. 25 20 Nov. 7	19 Jan. 6 29½ Jan. 15 14 Aug. 25 20 Nov. 7
Quicksilver	13 May 14 35 Jan. 6 22½ April 28 36½ Nov. 24	13 May 14 35 Jan. 6 22½ April 28 36½ Nov. 24
do pref.	21 June 4 44 Jan. 7 29 June 28 48 Nov. 27	21 June 4 44 Jan. 7 29 June 28 48 Nov. 27
Pacific Mail	30% Feb. 10 45½ Apr. 3 33½ Dec. 21 51½ Sept. 30	30% Feb. 10 45½ Apr. 3 33½ Dec. 21 51½ Sept. 30
Adams Express	98 Jan. 2 101½ Mch. 23 93½ Jan. 18 120 Nov. 13	98 Jan. 2 101½ Mch. 23 93½ Jan. 18 120 Nov. 13
American Express	62½ Jan. 7 65 Jan. 15 58½ Jan. 2 65 Dec. 1	62½ Jan. 7 65 Jan. 15 58½ Jan. 2 65 Dec. 1
United States Express	42 June 5 65 Jan. 11 60 Sept. 28 73 Feb. 9	42 June 5 65 Jan. 11 60 Sept. 28 73 Feb. 9
Wells, Fargo & Co.	75 June 7 92½ Apr. 30 69½ Jan. 5 84 Nov. 30	75 June 7 92½ Apr. 30 69½ Jan. 5 84 Nov. 30

The following are the latest provisions of the N. Y. Stock Exchange regarding commissions:

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, at a meeting held June 2, 1875, confirmed the following rulings of the Committee on Commissions:

First.—It is the decision and ruling of this committee that a less charge than 7 per cent interest for carrying stocks, allowing any interest on short sales, or in any way directly or indirectly making any arrangement having in view a rebate of ½ per cent commission, is an evasion and a violation of the commission law.

Second.—That, under all circumstances, joint account transactions between members and non-members of the Exchange must be charged ½ per cent commission.

Third.—No member or firm can speculate on his or their account on the guarantee against loss of a non member for any portion of the profits, without charging that account ½ per cent commission.

Fourth.—No bonus or pro rata percentage of commission can be given any clerk or individual for business procured for any member of the Exchange.

Fifth.—Partners who are not members of the Exchange must be charged full rates upon their individual business.

Sixth.—Any person or firm having speculative accounts under any name not defining the individual or parties interested, such as "Lake Shore," "Erie," "Union Pacific," &c., in which a non-member is a co-partner, must be charged ½ per cent.

Seventh.—The giving up of a clearing house on transactions on the floor of the Exchange, shall be considered as the giving up of a principal, unless a member of the Clearing-House gives the order and is responsible therefor.

The Gold Market.—Gold opened early in the week firm and steady at 116½@117. Subsequently, on moderate shipments of coin, and the absence of any developments of clique manipulation, the price fell off, and touched 116½ on Thursday. To-day there was rather more activity in transactions, and with the shipments of to-morrow estimated at \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, the

price of gold was firmer. Shipments of coin thus far this week have been about \$1,500,000. On gold loans the rates to-day were 1 and 2 per cent for carrying, also flat, and 2 per cent for borrowing. The Treasury sold \$500,000 gold on Thursday, according to the schedule. Customs receipts of the week were \$1,661,000.

The following table will show the course of gold and operations of the Gold Exchange Bank each day of the past week:

	Open.	Low.	High.	Clos.	Total	Balances.
	est.	est.	ing.	Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, June 5.....	117½	116½	117½	117	\$59,583,000	\$1,32,745,000
" 7.....	117	116½	117½	116	26,805,000	943,000
" 8.....	117	116½	117½	116	23,447,000	1,817,843
" 9.....	116½	116½	117½	116	26,050,000	1,345,475
" 10.....	116½	116½	116½	116	49,224,000	1,581,000
" 11.....	116½	116½	116½	116	34,326,000	2,093,659
Current week.....	117½	116½	117½	116	\$219,445,000	\$
Previous week.....	116½	116½	117½	116	223,657,000	1,282,951
Jan. 1, 1873, to date.....	112½	111½	117½	116	1,366,915	

Foreign Exchange.—The market has been quiet and steady, with rates firmly maintained. The coming in of five-twenty bonds from Europe for redemption, leading to a corresponding demand for coin or exchange in return, is the principal element in the present situation, and under this influence rates are kept up to a point at which species is shipped pretty freely. The mercantile demand for exchange is quite moderate, and the supply of commercial bills limited. To-day rates were quite firm, and quotations as follows:

	June 11.
Prime bankers' sterling bills.....	4.86% @ 4.87%
London good bankers' do.....	4.86% @ 4.86%
London prime com. ster do.....	4.85 @ 4.86%
Paris (francs).....	5.17½@5.16½
Antwerp (francs).....	5.17½@5.16½
Swiss (francs).....	5.17½@5.16½
Amsterdam (guilder).....	41 41½
Hamburg (reichmarks).....	94½@94½
Frankfort (reichmarks).....	94½@94½
Bremen (reichmarks).....	94½@94½
Prussian (reichmarks).....	94½@94½

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House	Sub-Treasury.
	Receipts.	Payments.
June 5.....	\$20,000	\$1,586,223,30
" 7.....	334,000	311,339,17
" 8.....	196,000	265,251,01
" 9.....	175,000	266,025,00
" 10.....	326,000	457,601,88
" 11.....	210,000	1,477,887,77
Total.....	\$1,461,000	3,119,13 10,037,835 44 8,772,888 81 9,646,860 02
Balance, June 4.....	52,337,043 04	47,367,188 37
Balance, June 11.....	46,683,203 36	47,738,043 74

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on June 5, 1875:

BANKS.	Capital.	Discounts.	Specie.	Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
New York.	\$3,000,000	\$9,553,800	\$17,15,500	\$1,25,000	\$6,7,600	\$72,400
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	6,210,000	309,100	2,1,3,900	5,036,000	9,700
Merchants'.	3,000,000	9,2,7,900	538,800	3,12,700	5,852,00	55,400
Mechanics'.	2,000,000	6,77,700	249,400	1,39,200	5,36,600	458,100
Admiral.	4,000,000	12,12,100	400,000	2,12,100	1,25,000	2,000,000
America.	3,000,000	9,21,400	618,800	1,65,900	2,28,100	1,200
Phoenix.	1,800,000	5,31,300	170,500	203,200	2,38,100	399,300
City.	1,000,000	5,38,300	72,200	2,15,000	6,108,600	6,108,600
Tradesmen's.	1,000,000	5,69,300	234,000	287,400	2,07,700	701,830
Fulton.	600,000	1,73,200	156,300	49,300	1,07,700	1,07,700
Commercial.	3,000,000	1,87,600	170,100	2,08,100	1,87,600	1,87,600
State of N. Y.	2,000,000	4,90,300	321,000	1,89,700	4,13,900	372,300
American Exch'ge.	5,000,000	13,132,000	426,900	2,43,000	9,23,700	685,200
Commerce.	10,000,000	18,184,000	492,300	3,89,500	8,712,000	2,001,000
Broadway.	1,000,000</td					

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, June 7, 1875:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circul.
American.	\$750,000	1,355,300	\$3,500	\$20,100	1,000,300	\$45,900
Atlas.	1,500,000	3,067,300	500	77,500	1,056,800	40,900
Blackstone.	2,000,000	4,538,700	11,290	260,300	1,842,600	38,900
Boston.	1,000,000	2,270,500	2,000	105,400	828,900	577,900
Boylston.	700,000	1,808,200	16,000	17,000	712,500	466,100
Broadway.	200,000	511,700	....	28,500	283,200	170,700
Central.	300,000	1,971,700	74,000	636,900	147,000	1,000,000
Colombia.	1,000,000	2,479,100	4,000	12,000	1,121,000	1,000,000
Continental.	1,000,000	2,002,100	89,300	89,300	810,200	481,800
Eliot.	1,000,000	2,489,400	14,800	121,500	823,310	759,200
Everett.	400,000	1,121,500	5,300	61,900	740,800	140,800
Faneuil Hall.	1,000,000	2,454,500	18,300	1,118,800	847,800	1,000,000
Freeman's.	800,000	1,712,900	1,900	640,000	546,500	615,700
Globe.	1,000,000	2,420,500	15,000	154,200	915,700	330,600
Hamilton.	750,000	1,615,900	27,000	49,800	726,000	233,000
Howard.	1,000,000	2,605,700	500	129,300	867,100	83,800
Manufacturers.	500,000	1,115,100	92,100	676,500	144,100	1,000,000
Market.	800,000	1,666,200	12,700	71,500	763,900	315,900
Massachusetts.	800,000	2,019,210	57,000	105,300	1,129,700	338,800
Maville.	1,000,000	1,850,000	3,800	117,000	914,000	344,300
Merchants.	3,000,000	12,177,700	100,000	71,000,000	1,620,000	1,000,000
Mount Vernon.	300,000	659,500	300	102,100	314,900	74,500
New England.	1,000,000	2,327,900	25,300	64,400	821,800	122,700
North.	1,000,000	8,038,900	11,200	214,600	1,283,400	613,600
Old Boston.	900,000	2,015,600	35,100	230,800	1,004,400	211,300
Shawmut.	1,000,000	2,859,700	12,900	255,200	935,500	536,800
Short Levee.	500,000	5,410,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
State.	2,000,000	3,877,600	11,900	800	1,599,700	935,500
Suffolk.	1,500,000	8,567,700	6,900	187,900	1,993,700	725,100
Traders.	600,000	1,294,400	7,700	89,100	753,800	162,200
Tremont.	2,000,000	3,290,700	101,700	238,400	931,000	616,000
Washington.	750,000	2,027,500	4,800	82,200	621,100	555,900
First.	1,000,000	3,849,500	28,100	283,100	1,114,400	600,500
Second (Grand).	1,000,000	2,489,500	114,200	272,000	1,151,500	532,000
Third.	300,000	1,631,300	55,600	84,900	912,000	159,200
Bank of Commerce.	2,000,000	4,964,700	1,000	327,600	2,342,700	565,100
Bank of N. America.	1,000,000	2,077,000	20,700	174,200	728,500	560,400
B'k of Redemption.	1,000,000	4,882,400	25,500	458,300	952,400	630,700
Bank of Republic.	1,500,000	2,828,100	18,300	183,000	750,200	593,500
Commonwealth.	1,500,000	3,828,800	15,900	370,300	839,000	495,000
City.	1,000,000	1,901,100	4,500	48,700	449,000	141,800
Eagle.	1,000,000	2,086,400	1,300	187,700	1,024,300	343,600
Exchange.	1,000,000	4,302,300	210,500	229,00	1,661,600	694,300
Hide & Leather.	1,500,000	3,597,000	12,100	211,500	911,100	941,700
Rovers.	2,000,000	4,295,700	4,900	204,600	1,769,500	613,100
Security.	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000	94,000	842,800	177,400
Union.	1,000,000	2,551,910	1,900	98,000	933,200	550,500
Webster.	1,500,000	2,405,000	64,800	81,100	414,500	1,000,000
Total.	\$30,150,000	\$123,313,400	\$847,400	18,384,300	\$55,912,500	\$24,793,500

The total amount "due to other Banks," as per statement of June 7, is \$21,957,400.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans... Increase, \$761,600 Deposits... Increase, \$21,220,300

Specie... Increase, 123,600 Circulation... Decrease, 151,500

Legal Tenders... Increase, 191,701

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date. Loans Specie Legal Tenders Deposits Circulation.

May 3. 1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$50,000 \$1,925,000 \$4,665,000 \$1,000,000

May 10. 1,024,500 \$1,024,500 500 \$1,931,000 \$4,675,000 \$1,024,500

May 17. 129,405,700 77,429 1,200,000 \$1,035,700 \$53,285,000 \$25,011,900

May 24. 128,132,300 788,000 8,025,800 \$1,025,800 \$52,589,600 \$24,977,300

May 31. 129,139,300 723,000 8,192,000 \$1,023,000 \$51,792,200 \$24,951,300

June 7. 128,513,000 814,000 8,334,500 \$1,024,500 \$52,934,500 \$24,793,500

Total net \$16,485,000 \$62,015,068 \$133,651,349 \$16,945,349 \$32,659,730 \$10,982,300

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans... Inc. \$662,708 Deposits... Dec. \$353,464

Specie... Inc. 20,236 Circulation... Inc. 25,630

Legal Tender Notes... Dec. 1,063,363

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date. Loans Specie Legal Tenders Deposits Circulation.

May 3. 1,000,000 4,472,000 9,000 1,024,000 1,000,000

May 10. 1,024,500 4,500,000 9,000 1,042,000 1,024,500

May 17. 129,405,700 77,429 1,200,000 \$1,035,700 \$53,285,000 \$25,011,900

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Loans... Inc. \$662,708 Deposits... Dec. \$353,464

Specie... Inc. 20,236 Circulation... Inc. 25,630

Legal Tender Notes... Dec. 1,06

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

U. S. Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
State Bonds.			Cumberland Coal & Iron Co.			Alton & T. H., 1st mort.	105		Omaha & Southwestern RR, ss	92	96
Alabama 6s, 1883.			Mariposa Land & Mining Co.			do do 2d mort. pref.	90%	92	Oswego & Rome 7s, guar.	90	100
do 5s, 1896.			Maryland Coal Co.			do do 2d mort. income	72		Peoria, Pekin & J. 1st mort.	70	75
do 8s, 1886.			Pennsylvania Coal Co.			Bellefonte & S. Ill. R. 1st m. ss	28%		Peoria & Rock I. 7s, gold.	45	50
do 8s, 1888.	48		Spring Mountain Coal Co.	60	66	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	75		Port Huron & L. M. 1s, gld, end	25	35
do 8s, Ala. & Chat. R.						do do Bur. Div.	50	55	Pullman Palace Car Co. stock.	82	85
do 8s, Ark. & Tex. of 1890.						do do 2d mort.	50		do bds. 8s, 4th series Rockford, R. L. & St. L. 1st, 7s, gld	92	94
Arkansas 6s, funded, 1878.	28					do do consol. 7s	50		Rome & Watertown 7s.	92	95
do 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	15		Railroad Bonds. (Stock Exchange Prices.)			Tol. & Wabash, 1st m. extend.	0		Bondout Oswego 7s, gold.	40	
do 7s, Memphis, L. R.	12		Albany & Susq. 1st bonds.	111	113	do do 1st m. div.	55		Slowboat Peoria 7s, gold.	10	
do 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	12		do do 2d do.	55		do do equipm't bds.	25		South Pacific 7s, gold.	40	51
do 7s, Miss. & R. Riv.	16		do do con. convert.	36		do do con. convert.	25		Southern Minn. construc. ss.	71	75
do 7s, Ark. Cent. R.			Bur. C. Rapid & Minn. 1st 7s, g.	30	31	Hannibal & Naples, 1st mort.	44		do 7s.	75	
California 7s, 1874.	117		Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1st m.	35	37	Great Western, 1st mort. 1888.	73	81	St. Jo. & C. Bl. 1st mort. 1888.	81	
do 7s, large bonds.			Chicago & Alton, ex comp.	36		do do 2d mort. 1888.	50		do do 8s, 4th series.	12	15
Connecticut 6s, 1874.	107		Chicago & Alton, sinking fund.	111	114	Quincy & Toledo 1st m. 1890.	50		St. Jo. & Den. 8s, gld.	20	20
Georgia 6s, 1874.	94		do do 1st mort.	112	104	Illinoian & So. Iowa 1st mort.	56		do do 8s, 4th div. E. D.	92	92
do 7s, new bonds.			do do income.	102		Lafayette, B'n & Mis. 1st m.	60		Sandusky, Mana. & Newark 7s.	98	101
do 7s, educational.			Boston, Hartl. & Erie, 1st m.	25	25	Han. & Central Missouri, 1st m.	60		St. Louis, Vandala & T. H. 1st, 2d, gud.	70	
do 7s, gold bonds.	94		do do 2d mort.	25		Cin. Lafayette & Chic. 1st m.	25		St. L. & So. Eastern 1st, 7s, gold.	40	
Indiana 5s, 1874.	101		do do con. conv.	102		do do Hudson Canal, 1st m.	100		do & I. M. Ark. 1st, 7s, g.	75	
Illinois 6s, coupon, 1877.	101		Am. Dock & Imp. Co., bonds.	104	107	do do 1st m. 1881.	100		Southern Central of N. Y. 7s.	75	
do 7s, do 1879.	101		Mill. & St. Paul 1st m. 7s, P. D.	100		do do 1st m. 1884.	100		Union & Logansport 7s.	70	
Kentucky 6s, 1874.	102		do do 7s-10 do.	100		Long Island RR, 1st mort.	100		Union Pacific So. branch, 6s, g.	60	
Louisiana 6s, 1874.	97		do do 7s, gold.	110	111	Nashville & Decatur, 1st m. 7s.	70		Walkill Valley 1st, 7s, gold.	40	45
do do new bonds.	97		do do 2d mort.	108		South Side, L. I., 1st m. bonds.	100		West Wisconsin 7s, gold.	75	
do do floating debt.	96		do do con. conv.	100		Wenatchee Union 1st, 7s, g.	100		Wisconsin Valley 7s, gold.	70	
do 7s, Penitentiary.	97		Am. Dock & Imp. Co., bonds.	104	107	do do 1st m. 1881.	100		Southern Securities. (Brokers' Quotations.)		
do 7s, levee bonds.	97		Mill. & St. Paul 1st m. 7s, P. D.	100		Atchison & P. Peak, 6s, gold.	40		Cities.		
do 8s, do 1875.	95		do do 7s-10 do.	100		Atlantic & Pacific L. G. 6s, gld.	40		Atlanta, Ga., 7s.	72	74
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	105	107	do do 7s, gold.	100		Atchison & Nebraska, s. p. c.	30		Augusta, Ga., 7s, bonds.	74	82
do 6s, 1883.	107		do do 1st m. new.	100		Bur. Mar. Riv. stock.	112	113	Charleston, S. C., 7s.	54	57
do 7s, 1890.	105		do do 1st m. new.	100		do do 2d 7s.	110		Charleston, S. C., 7s, F. L. bds.	65	70
Missouri 6s, due in 1872.	102		do do 1st m. H. & D.	100		do do 3d 7s.	110		Columbus, Ga., 7s, bonds.	75	80
do 7s, 1872.	102		do do 1st m. H. & D.	100		do do 4th 7s.	110		Lynchburg 7s.	75	80
do 7s, 1874.	102		do do 1st Consol.	100		do do 5th 7s.	110		Macon 7s, bonds.	75	80
do 7s, 1875.	102		do do 2d m. do.	100		do do 6th 7s.	110		Memphis 7s, bonds.	40	45
do 7s, 1876.	102		do do int. bonds.	104	101	do do 7th 7s.	110		do do 7s, gold.	48	55
do 7s, 1877.	102		do do consol. bds.	104	95	do do 8th 7s.	110		Mobile 7s, (coups, on).	30	40
do 7s, 1878.	102		do do ext'n bds.	90		do do 9th 7s.	110		Mobile 7s, (coups, on).	35	45
do 7s, 1879.	102		do do 1st mort.	81	81	do do 10th 7s.	110		Montgomery 8s.	65	70
do 7s, 1880.	102		do do ep. gld. bds.	81	79	do do 11th 7s.	110		Nashville 6s, 7s, new.	70	75
do 7s, 1881.	102		do do 1st mort.	81	81	do do 12th 7s.	110		New Orleans 5s.	51	55
do 7s, 1882.	102		do do 2d mort.	81	81	do do 13th 7s.	110		do do 14th 7s.	51	53
do 7s, 1883.	102		do do 3d mort.	81	81	do do 15th 7s.	110		do do 16th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1884.	102		do do 4th mort.	81	81	do do 17th 7s.	110		do do 18th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1885.	102		do do 5th mort.	81	81	do do 19th 7s.	110		do do 20th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1886.	102		do do 6th mort.	81	81	do do 21st 7s.	110		do do 22nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1887.	102		do do 7th mort.	81	81	do do 23rd 7s.	110		do do 24th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1888.	102		do do 8th mort.	81	81	do do 25th 7s.	110		do do 26th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1889.	102		do do 9th mort.	81	81	do do 27th 7s.	110		do do 28th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1890.	102		do do 10th mort.	81	81	do do 29th 7s.	110		do do 30th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1891.	102		do do 11th mort.	81	81	do do 31st 7s.	110		do do 32nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1892.	102		do do 12th mort.	81	81	do do 33rd 7s.	110		do do 34th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1893.	102		do do 13th mort.	81	81	do do 35th 7s.	110		do do 36th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1894.	102		do do 14th mort.	81	81	do do 37th 7s.	110		do do 38th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1895.	102		do do 15th mort.	81	81	do do 39th 7s.	110		do do 40th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1896.	102		do do 16th mort.	81	81	do do 41st 7s.	110		do do 42nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1897.	102		do do 17th mort.	81	81	do do 43rd 7s.	110		do do 44th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1898.	102		do do 18th mort.	81	81	do do 45th 7s.	110		do do 46th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1899.	102		do do 19th mort.	81	81	do do 47th 7s.	110		do do 48th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1890.	102		do do 20th mort.	81	81	do do 48th 7s.	110		do do 49th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1891.	102		do do 21st mort.	81	81	do do 49th 7s.	110		do do 50th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1892.	102		do do 22nd mort.	81	81	do do 51st 7s.	110		do do 52nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1893.	102		do do 23rd mort.	81	81	do do 52nd 7s.	110		do do 53rd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1894.	102		do do 24th mort.	81	81	do do 53rd 7s.	110		do do 54th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1895.	102		do do 25th mort.	81	81	do do 54th 7s.	110		do do 55th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1896.	102		do do 26th mort.	81	81	do do 55th 7s.	110		do do 56th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1897.	102		do do 27th mort.	81	81	do do 56th 7s.	110		do do 57th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1898.	102		do do 28th mort.	81	81	do do 57th 7s.	110		do do 58th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1899.	102		do do 29th mort.	81	81	do do 58th 7s.	110		do do 59th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1890.	102		do do 30th mort.	81	81	do do 59th 7s.	110		do do 60th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1891.	102		do do 31st mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 61st 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1892.	102		do do 32nd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 62nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1893.	102		do do 33rd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 63rd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1894.	102		do do 34th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 64th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1895.	102		do do 35th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 65th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1896.	102		do do 36th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 66th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1897.	102		do do 37th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 67th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1898.	102		do do 38th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 68th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1899.	102		do do 39th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 69th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1890.	102		do do 40th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 70th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1891.	102		do do 41st mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 71st 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1892.	102		do do 42nd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 72nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1893.	102		do do 43rd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 73rd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1894.	102		do do 44th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 74th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1895.	102		do do 45th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 75th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1896.	102		do do 46th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 76th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1897.	102		do do 47th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 77th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1898.	102		do do 48th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 78th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1899.	102		do do 49th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 79th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1890.	102		do do 50th mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 80th 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1891.	102		do do 51st mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 81st 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1892.	102		do do 52nd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 82nd 7s.	30	34
do 7s, 1893.	102		do do 53rd mort.	81	81	do do 60th 7s.	110		do do 83rd 7s.		

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.	PRICE.				
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par Amount.	Periods.	1873	1874	Last Paid.	Bid.	Asked
American*.	100,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	115	
American Exchange.	100,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May 1, '75. 4	115	
Bowery.	100,000,000	J. & J.	12	Jan. 2, '75. 6	120		
Bowling Green.	100,000,000	J. & J.	21	21	Jan. 2, '75. 12	260	
Butcher's Head*.	100,000,000	Q. F.	16	16	Jan. 2, '75. 12	140	
Butchers & Drovers.	25,000,000	Q. F.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	135	140
Central.	100,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	130	
Chatham.	25,450,000	J. & J.	12	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	130	
Chemical.	100,000,000	ev. 2 mos.	100	91	May 1, '75. 15	1,000	
Citizens'.	100,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Commerce.	100,000,000	Q. F.	20	20	May 1, '75. 5	300	
Continental.	100,000,000	J. & J.	9	8	Jan. 4, '75. 4	101	
Corn Exchange*.	100,150,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb. 1, '75. 5	130	
Currency.	100,100,000	J. & J.	12	8	July 1, '74. 4	97	
Dry Goods*.	100,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July 10, '75. 8	34	
East River.	25,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Feb. 1, '75. 5	130	
Eleventh Ward*.	25,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	130	
Fifth.	100,110,000	Q. F.	14	11	Ap. 1, '75. 5	200	
First.	100,500,000	Q. F.	15	14	Jaa. 3, '75. 5	200	
Fourth.	100,500,000	J. & J.	9	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	160	100%
Fulton.	300,600,000	M. & N.	10	11	Feb. 2-3, '75. 5	135	
Gallatin.	100,000,000	A. & O.	8	8	Ap. 10, '75. 5	97	
German American*.	100,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May 1, '75. 5	100	
German Exchange*.	200,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	May 1, '75. 5	100	
Germany*.	100,200,000	M. & N.	10	10	May 1, '75. 5	100	
Greenwich*.	25,200,000	M. & N.	20	20	May 1, '75. 10	100	
Grand Central*.	25,100,000	M. & N.	10	10	May 1, '75. 5	100	
Grace.	40,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Hanover.	100,100,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	90	95
Harlem*.	100,100,000	M. & N.	8	8	Mo. 1, '75. 5	100	
Importers' & Traders'.	100,150,000	J. & J.	11	14	Jan. 2, '75. 5	205	208
Irving.	30,500,000	J. & J.	8	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	130	
Leather Manufacturers.	100,600,000	F. & A.	12	12	Jan. 2, '75. 5	130	
Loans.	100,500,000	F. & A.	7	3	Feb. 12, '74. 8	100	
Madison's Bank.	40,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Manhattan*.	50,050,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb. 1, '75. 5	151	
Manut & Merchants*.	100,300,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	126	
Marine.	100,400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Feb. 1, '75. 5	151	
Market.	100,100,000	J. & J.	11	11	Jan. 2, '75. 5	128	
Mech. Big Ass'n.	25,200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	143	
Mechanics & Traders.	50,500,000	M. & N.	8	7	May 1, '75. 5	100	
Merchants.	100,000,000	M. & N.	10	9	May 1, '75. 5	100	
Merchants' Ex.	50,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	126	
Metropolis*.	100,500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Metropolitan.	100,400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 4, '75. 5	134	135
Murray Hill.	100,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Nassau*.	100,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Ap. 1, '75. 5	100	
New York.	100,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May 1, '75. 5	100	
New York County.	100,200,000	J. & J.	14	13	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
N.Y. Nat. Exchange.	100,500,000	J. & J.	6	6	Jan. 2, '75. 5	118	
N.Y. Gold Exchange*.	100,500,000	J. & J.	5	5	May 1, '75. 5	118	
Ninth Ward*.	100,100,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	99	
North America*.	100,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	104	
North River*.	50,400,000	J. & J.	7	7	July 1, '75. 5	104	
Oriental*.	25,300,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Park.	50,422,700	Q-F.	12	12	May 1, '75. 5	154	
Peoples*.	100,200,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan. 2, '75. 5	153	154
Phenix.	20,180,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	140	
Produce*.	25,220,000	J. & J.	7	7	July 1, '75. 5	104	
Republic.	100,200,000	F. & A.	8	8	Feb. 8, '75. 5	134	
Rhenish.	100,000,000	F. & A.	8	8	Feb. 8, '75. 5	110	
Seventh Ward.	100,000,000	J. & J.	3	3	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Second.	100,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Shoe and Leather.	100,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Sixth.	100,200,000	J. & J.	9	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
State of New York.	100,200,000	M. & N.	8	8	May 10, '75. 4	115	
Tenth.	100,000,000	J. & J.	24	24	Jan. 27, '74. 2	140	
Thirteenth.	100,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	
Tralesmen's.	40,150,000	J. & J.	12	10	Jan. 2, '75. 5	146	
Union.	50,150,000	M. & N.	11	10	May 1, '75. 5	136	
West Side*.	100,200,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan. 2, '75. 5	100	

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, Broker, 47 Exchange Place.]

GAS COMPANIES.	Par	Amount.	Periods.	Rate.	Last dividend.	Bid.	Asked
Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25	2,000,000	Q-F.	5	April, '75. 287	240	
Citizens' Gas Co (Bklyn)	20	1,200,000	J. & J.	7	April, '75. 160	160	
do certificates.		300,000	A. & O.	4	Oct., '74. 100		
Jersey City & Hoboken.	50	1,850,000	F. & A.	4	Feb. '75. 131		
Manhattan.	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	May 1, '75. 230	25	
Metropolitan.	do certificates.	1,000,000	M. & S.	5	McA. 9, '75. 155	100	
Mutual N. Y.	500,000	J. & J.	7	100	102		
Nassau Brooklyn.	50,000	M. & N.	4	14	125		
do scrip.		100	Q. F.	3	Jan. 15, '75. 100		
New York.	100,000,000	M. & N.	8	10	May 1, '75. 100		
People's (Brooklyn).	10,000,000	M. & S.	3	Jan., '75. 95	95		
Westerchester County.	50	456,000	F. & A.	5	Jan., '75. 100	105	
do certificates.		53,000	4	10	105		
Bonds.	50,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan. 2, '75. 6	100	
Williamsburg.	50,000,000	J. & J.	2	Jan., '75. 180	180		
do govern.		1,000,000	J. & J.	2	102		
Becker St. & Fulton Ferry stock.	100	900,000	Q-F.	5	10	20	
1st mortgage.	600	634,000	J. & J.	7	1880	1800	
Broadway & Seventh Ave. stock.	100	2,100,000	J. & J.	3	Jan., '75. 71	73	
Broadway stock.	100	1,600,000	J. & D.	7	1884	1900	
1st mortgage.	100	2,000,000	Q-F.	5	180	190	
Broadway (Brooklyn) stock.	100	300,000	J. & J.	7	1872	100	
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt. stock.	100	40,000	J. & J.	5	Jan., '75. 12X	12X	
Central Park, N. & E. River stock.	100	900,000	J. & J.	7	1888	65	
1st mortgage bonds.	100	500,000	F. & A.	7	1882	80	
Christopher & Tenth Street stock.	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	1890	90	
Oneida Island & Brooklyn's 1st mortg.	100	307,000	J. & J.	7	1877	70	
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery stock.	100	1,200,000	F. & J.	2	May, '75. 88	88	
1st mortgage cons'd.	100	900,000	J. & D.	7	1880	90	
Eleventh Avenue stock.	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	6	Jan., '75. 155	100	
1st mortgage.	100	203,000	J. & J.	7	1880	100	
2d St. & Grand St. Ferry stock.	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	4	May, '75. 100	100	
Central Cross Town stock.	100	560,000	A. & O.	7	1873	65	
1st mortgage.	100	300,000	J. & J.	7	1880	75	
Third Avenue stock.	100	797,000	J. & J.	7	1880	50	
Second Avenue stock.	100	1,094,500	Q-F.	7	Feb., '74. 71	73	
1st mortgage.	100	350,000	J. & D.	7	1878	100	
2d mortgage.	100	200,000	F. & A.	7	1876	100	
3d mortgage.	100	150,000	A. & O.	7	1885	100	
4d mortgage.	100	339,000	M. & N.	7	1888	85	
5th convertible.	100	750,000	M. & N.	5	May, '75. 200		
6th Avenue stock.	100	2,000,000	Q-F.	2	May, '75. 145	100	
7th Avenue stock.	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	2	1880	100	
8th Avenue stock.	100	600,000	J. & J.	4	Jan., '75. 100	100	
9th Avenue stock.	100	120,000	M. & N.	7	100	100	

* This column shows last dividend on stocks, also date of maturity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	NET SURPLUS, JAN. 1.	DIVIDENDS.	PRICE.					
	Par	Amount.	1871	1872	1873	1874	Last Paid.	Bid	Asked
Adriatic.	25	200,000	22,17	10	35	10	Jan., '75. 5	72	
Atna.	20	100,000	14,389	10	5	10	Jan., '75. 5	85	95
American.	50	400,000	24,500	14X	10	14	Jan., '75. 5	150	154
American Exch'e.	100	200,000	68,766	12	6	10	Jan., '75. 5	102	106
Arctic.	100	200,000	5,055	10	5	10	Jan., '75. 5	78	85
Americ.	50	200,000	15,486	10	5	10	Jan., '75. 5	100	110
Bowman.	100	200,000	16,636	20	20	20	Feb., '75. 10	210	
Brewers & M'Ftrs.	120	100,000	1,241	10	10	10	Feb., '75. 10	100	
Broadway.	25	200,000	26,216	11	13	20	Feb., '75. 10	100	
Brooklyn.	17	153,000	246,412	10	20	20	Feb., '75. 10	215	
Citizens'.	20	90,000	212,373	13	14	10	Jan., '75. 5	165	170
Clinton.	10	70,000	30,594	14X	20	14X	Feb., '75. 10	170	
Columbia.	30	250,000	15,907	10	10	10	Jan., '75. 5	140	146
Commerce Fire.	100	200,000	12,500	10	10	10	Jan., '75. 5	100	
Commercial.	50	200,000	12,500	10	10	10	Jan., '75. 5	100	
Continental.	100	1,000,000	836	10	5	10	Jan., '75. 5		

Investments AND STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The "Investors' Supplement" is published regularly on the last Saturday of each month, and furnished to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Richmond & Danville.

(For the year ending September 30, 1874.)

The annual report has only been issued at a recent date, and shows the following:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
From passengers..... \$259,248 85	For conducting transporation \$154,705 32
From freight..... 571,654 06	For motive power..... 113,079 90
From express..... 18,184 00	For maintenance of cars... 49,362 44
From mail..... 24,519 38	For maintenance of way... 234,693 60
From telegraph..... 584 39	For general expenses..... 45,810 44
From miscellaneous sources..... 51,608 31	Total..... \$597,682 70
Total..... \$325,798 99	Excess of receipts over expenses..... 323,116 29

Ratio of expenses to receipts, 64 55-100 per cent.

Compared with last year the earnings are \$31,330 43 less; the expenses \$87,922 76 more.

"The account of working expenses shows a considerable increase over that of last year. But an examination of its items will satisfy stockholders that in nearly all the items creating such increase, the expenditures have been usefully and properly, in fact, necessarily made.

"The board have the satisfaction to report to the stockholders that the financial situation of the company is greatly improved over that of the previous year, and in every way affords absolute confidence of assured solvency, with just expectations of ultimate surplus profits to the stockholders."

The board in September last adopted resolutions authorizing a mortgage of its entire property, including its stock and leasehold interests in the Piedmont and North Carolina Railroads, to secure an issue of bonds not to exceed six million dollars, principal, and interest at six per centum per annum, payable in gold, and reserving in the hands of the trustees the sum of \$2,961,600 of the bonds to be used only as the outstanding bonds of this and of the Piedmont company, and the indebtedness of this company to the State of Virginia, shall be paid or satisfied by this company. Thus providing for the entire wants of the company, present and prospective, in the only manner not likely to involve heavy loss or hazard to the company. All bonds of the issue of \$1,500,000 under the mortgage of Sept. 1, 1873, will be recalled by the company, none having been sold, and the deed of Sept. 1, 1873, cancelled.

The sale was made of \$1,000,000 of the bonds so issued, at a price that realized to the company 80 per cent on the par value. This arrangement enabled the company to satisfy nearly the whole of its indebtedness on bills payable, and relieved it of both the hazard and the cost of being longer a large borrower at current rates.

The board say, that they have been largely indebted to the timely and liberal aid afforded by the Pennsylvania railroad company, one of the shareholders of this company, in cash advances made to this company from time to time, as its wants required, and at the lowest rates of interest. These advances have been so made for the company's relief, until they now constitute the greater part of the floating debt, as shown by the Auditor's report; and they agreed to become the purchaser of a million of the new bonds of the company at \$80.

The North Carolina railroad has been conducted with efficiency during the year, and is in good working condition. Its business has been influenced by the same general causes that have affected that of the Richmond & Danville railroad, the gross revenues being about \$27,000 less than those of the previous year. Though not a material source of direct profit to this company by its earnings, yet its operation in connection and harmony with the main road of this company, is a valuable and important influence in retaining and properly developing the through traffic of which the Richmond & Danville Road is the natural channel.

The completion and opening of the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railway during the fall of last year is gradually opening to the line of this company, both in North Carolina and in Virginia, new and fruitful sources of business. As yet, however, numerous but unavoidable and irresistible causes have prevented its operation with that success to which it is entitled and must ultimately come.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPT. 30, 1874.

Dr.

To capital stock.....	\$4,000,000 00
To loan from State of Virginia.....	417,051 35
To bonds guaranteed by State of Virginia.....	157,800 00
To bonds, fourth mortgage.....	32,500 30
To bonds consolidated mortgage.....	1,769,200 00
To bonds, non-mortgage (to Roanoke V. R. R.).....	35,800 00
To bonds, construction.....	900 00
To bills payable.....	39,760 00
To accounts payable.....	973,485 39
To loans.....	110,327 54
To board of public works, balance due.....	36,988 67
To interest due on bonds.....	85,581 02
To bridge and track to Tredegar works, balance due.....	11,405 33
To Northwestern North Carolina R. R. coupons.....	59,790 25
To North Carolina Railroad Company.....	59,310 00
To connecting lines, individuals, &c., balances.....	61,987 20
To profit and loss.....	82,347 12
Grand total.....	\$8,555,175 15

THE CHRONICLE.

Cr.	
By cost of road and property, Sept. 30, 1873.....	\$5,729,725 59
Land damages.....	67 68
Less amount from city of Richmond (damages in widening streets).....	\$5,729,726 27
	1,500 00
By construction—year ending Sept. 30, 1874.....	\$18,513 12
By equipment—year ending Sept. 30, 1874.....	21,157 49
	39,670 67
By advances to various roads.....	\$5,728,296 27
By stocks and bonds held, &c.	421,332 01
By amount supplies on hand per inventories:	2,164,952 50
Material.....	21,527 63
Wood.....	89,043 00
Cross-ties.....	6,645 40
Rations.....	648 41
By connecting lines, individuals, &c., balances.....	105,103 24
By cash in banks and in hands of agents.....	21,956 00
Grand total.....	\$8,555,175 15

Greenville & Columbia.

(For the Year Ending December 31, 1874.)

From the annual report of W. J. McGrath, Esq., President, we learn that the earnings of the year were \$591,934 69; expenses of operating, \$321,489 08; balance of earnings, \$270,445 61. As compared with the year 1873 there was a decrease of gross earnings, \$39,508 13; and a decrease of expenses, \$6,097 93. As contributing to these results, we find a decline in the passenger department of \$12,715 71, and in the freight department, \$24,481 22. The report says: "A difference of only six per cent in comparing our business for the two years seems very trifling, when we view what has been sustained by most of the railroads South, whose business year furnishes opportunities of comparison. In some cases their loss has been stated as high as 20 per cent.

The large outlay for rails, locomotives and cars, has been carried to extraordinary expenses, and forms no part of the ordinary expenses amounted to \$151,678.

The Board reports that the financial condition of the company is gradually, if slowly, improving, and they hope, in the coming year, 1875, that they will be able to present a very satisfactory sheet to the stockholders, and to exhibit the finances entirely extricated from the slough in which they found them. The Board was authorized, at the annual meeting, April 29, 1875, to create a first mortgage, which they propose to offer to all the bondholders and other creditors of the road, to harmonize all the conflicting classes and reduce them to one common basis.

The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That for the more satisfactory arrangement of the company's bond and general debt, authority is hereby given to the Board of Directors to create a first mortgage on the road and property of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad Company, subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

That the amount of the mortgage shall not exceed \$3,000,000.

That not more than \$2,500,000 of the bonds, made under the mortgage, be used for the arrangement or settlement of the debt. And,

That the balance, \$500,000, be held in trust, applicable only to such acquisitions and additions to the property as have been authorized and approved by the stockholders.

The detail of the settlements to be made through the bonds issued under the authority of this resolution, and the style and character of the bonds, are left to the discretion of the directors, except that no bond shall be made for a less period than twenty years, nor at a higher rate of interest than seven per cent.

The condensed balance sheet of December 31st, 1874, shows the cost of road as \$3,179,840; total assets, \$4,531,449; capital stock, \$1,515,113 54; bonded debt, \$2,045,309 62; interest on bonded debt, \$301,099 72; floating debt, \$689,936 29.

Cincinnati Lafayette & Chicago Railroad.

(For the year ending December 31, 1874.)

The annual report of this company has the following:

GROSS RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
From freight..... \$273,351 21	Operating expenses..... \$213,609 84
" passengers..... 121,401 28	Legal..... 8,910 45
" mail, express and miscellaneous..... 58,965 03	Contingent..... 1,149 00
Total..... \$433,717 49	Total..... \$218,728 84
	Taxes..... 11,500 18
	Net earnings..... \$230,229 02
Coupon interest.....	\$89,918 50
Interest and discount.....	8,935 51
Reat.....	8,400 00—107,274 01

Surplus..... \$116,314 46

Percentage of operating expense to gross receipts (including taxes)..... 50 74

The Superintendent's report says: "Our gross receipts during the year were increased 19 1-100 per cent over those of 1873. The road-bed, bridges, buildings, equipment and track, have been well preserved and kept up. We have paid on an average \$740 17 for repairs to each locomotive owned by the company, and all are in good serviceable condition. Our coaches, parlor and mail cars have all been thoroughly varnished and repaired and kept in good condition. Our passenger equipment, with the exception of our second-class coach, is fully equipped with the Miller Safety Platform, and all with the Air Brake."

The capital account is shown in annexed statement:

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	
Cost of Road.....	\$3,166,376 14
Equipment.....	567,983 45
Machinery and tools.....	18,231 88
Real Estate.....	1,000 00
Total permanent investment.....	\$3,752,870 47
Supplies on hand, &c.	18,664 01
Grand total.....	\$3,771,534 48

Liabilities.

Capital Stock.....	\$1,929,300 00
Bonded debt.....	1,591,000 00
Net floating debt	161,321 74
Surplus to credit income account.....	69,912 74

\$3,771,834 48

This is a condensed exhibit of the assets and liabilities.

The floating debt account had not been transferred into the Auditor's books prior to June 30, 1874, and in consequence the following statement of that account is based on the figures of that date :

FLOATING DEBT.

Payment from net proceeds of 471 consolidated mortgage bonds.....	\$274,357 50
Payments from net earnings.....	69,274 53
Balance (net floating debt, January 1, 1875).....	181,221 74

\$524,833 76

Amount due June 30, 1874.....	\$501,820 96
Added for new construction and equipment.....	23,032 80

\$524,833 76

Denver Pacific Railroad.

(For the year ending Dec. 31, 1874.)

Main line, from Denver to Cheyenne.....	106 miles.
Operated under lease, the Denver & Boulder Valley Railroad.....	27 "
Total miles operated, on which the following earnings are based.....	106 "
Earnings from passengers.....	\$177,567 26
Earnings from freight.....	135,174 46
Earnings from other sources.....	8,169 55

Total.....	\$310,911 27
Operating expenses and taxes, inc., int., &c.....	138,861 94
Net earnings.....	\$172,049 43
Joint traffic.....	69,623 04
Boulder Valley Railroad lease, &c.....	615 46

Total income for the year..... \$342,887 93

Interest payments..... 186,663 68

Cost of road, buildings, &c..... 6,491,858 25

Cost of equipment..... 4,000,000 00

1st mortgage bonds 7 per cent. due in 1899..... 2,457,000 00

Directors—Robert E. Carr, C. S. Greeley, B. W. Lewis, Jr., John D. Perry, D. H. Moffat, Jr., Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Oliver Ames, G. M. Dodge.

Officers—Robert E. Carr, President; R. R. McCormick, Secretary; D. H. Moffat, Jr., Treasurer; O. S. Lyford, General Superintendent.

Manchester & Lawrence.

(For the year ending March 31, 1875.)

The following statement exhibits the amount of earnings and expenses on the road, and on account of connecting roads:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

From passengers.....	\$72,365 40
Freight.....	50,998 98
Rents.....	190 00
Express.....	7,332 50
Mails.....	5,336 81
Concord Railroad on account, for six months ending September 30, 1874.....	30,425 14
Concord Railroad on account, for six months ending March 31, 1875.....	27,096 75
Total receipts for the year.....	\$183,645 58
Expenses.....	82,328 12

Making the net earnings for the year..... 101,117 46

From which have been paid two dividends of five per cent each..... 100,000 00

Leaving a balance of net earnings for the year of..... \$1,117 46

Owing to the general depression of business, the gross receipts of the road show a marked decrease when compared with the previous year.

The road-bed, track, buildings and fixtures, have all been kept in good repair.

Grand Trunk of Canada.

(Report for the half year ending December 31, 1874.)

	Dec., half of 1873.	Dec., half of 1874.
The gross receipts upon the whole undertaking, including the Buffalo and Champlain lines, have been £1,061,197	£1,127,031	
Which are reduced by the discount on American currency.....	24,593	19,785
Total.....	£1,034,604	£1,107,246

Deduct working expenses, including renewals (being at the rate of 80 42 per cent, against 83 36 for the corresponding half of last year)..... 863,106 890,459

Leaving a sum of..... £173,498 £216,787

From this, however, has to be deducted the postal and military revenue due for the half year to the postal bondholders, £16,668, which leaves £200,119, applicable for the following payments, viz.:	
Interest, &c., paid on lands, &c.....	£17,572
Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease (in full).....	£32,536
Lewiston & Auburn Railway rent.....	1,541
Detroit line lease (in full).....	11,250
Montreal & Champlain bond interest.....	12,081
Buffalo & Lake Huron rent.....	33,000—110,400
First equipment bond interest.....	15,000
Second equipment bond interest.....	15,000
Five per cent perpetual debenture stock.....	3,750
Making the balance carried to dividend account.....	38,390

Total..... £200,119

The balance carried to dividend account for the first half of the year 1874 amounted to £43,244, out of which the directors paid, on the 1st of September last, a dividend on the first preference stock for the half year ended 30th June, at the rate of £2 10s. per cent per annum, absorbing £40,227, and leaving a balance of £3,017. This last sum, added to £34,390, carried to dividend account as shown above, makes £41,407 out of which the directors paid on the 1st of March last a dividend on the first preference stock for the half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of £2 10s. per annum, absorbing £40,227, and leaving a balance of £1,180. Comparing this half year with the corresponding period

of 1873, the gross receipts show an increase of £70,643, or 6 81 per cent. The expenses for the half year amounted, including renewals as charged in the ordinary revenue accounts, to £890,459, or 80 42 per cent of the gross receipts; as against £863,106, or 83 26 per cent, for the corresponding six months of 1873, showing a decrease in the percentage of working expenses of 2 84. There was a total increase of expenditure for the half year of £27,353, or at the rate of 3 17 per cent, against the above increase of £70,643, or 6 81 per cent in the receipts. Altogether 272 1/2 miles of permanent way were laid with steel rails in 1874, showing an increase of 42 miles, as compared with the year 1873, when 261 miles were re-laid, of which 230 1/2 miles were laid with steel rails. The total length of steel rails laid up to 31st December, 1874, was 804 1/2 miles

Great Western Railway of Canada.

(For the half year ending Jan. 31, 1875.)

The following are extracts from the report: It is now the duty of the directors to inform the proprietors what proceedings have been taken, under the resolutions adopted in October, and in fulfilment of the pledges then given. The President left for America directly after the general meeting. It appears to the Board desirable that his enquiries should be renewed, and he has consented to visit America again during the approaching summer. The additional capital required was satisfactorily raised, 49,139 new ordinary shares, part of 49,918 sanctioned by the proprietors, were issued at the price stated, £10 per share of £20 10s., payment to be made by four equal instalments. As authorized by the shareholders, the board have made arrangements with the board of the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway, confirmed by an act of the Ontario Legislature, under which the sidings bonds have been duly issued amounting to £41,600. The agreement provides for the entire completion of the works of the railway, and for the discharge of all claims upon the company, including those of the Great Western, by means of the Government subsidy and the issue of a second mortgage for £109,500, convertible at the option of the Great Western into £74,500 bonds, ranking *pari passu* with those already issued. The sum of £75,000 arising from these resources is to be appropriated to the purchase of £125,600, fully paid up ordinary stock of the Wellington Grey & Bruce Company, which will be handed to the Great Western Company, and will secure their control of the line; and the balance, after satisfying all demands, will also be the property of the Great Western. The shareholders will be asked to approve of the agreement for converting the new mortgage into ordinary bonds, and to authorize the board, should they consider it desirable, to subscribe for the whole or any part of the additional bonds. The agreement with the London Huron & Bruce Railway Company referred to in the resolution of the special meeting in October last, has been entered into. The line of 69 miles, extending from near London on the main line, in a northerly direction to Wingham, a station on the Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway, will be constructed by the Great Western Company, who will receive the municipal bonuses and the Government subsidy granted in aid of its construction; the balance of the cost being defrayed by the issue of 6 per cent bonds of the London Huron and Bruce company, to the extent of about \$10,000 per mile, or a total of \$710,000, on which the interest guaranteed by the Great Western company will amount to about \$42,600 per annum. The shareholders will be invited to authorize the board to subscribe on behalf of the company, if they should think fit, for the whole or any part of the bonds so guaranteed. The amended agreement to lease the London & Port Stanley Railway has been sealed, as authorized by the shareholders.

The report says by far the most important of the questions pending at the date of the last report related to the connection of this company with the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. And after referring to the failure of the proposed plan, the President remarks: But as fresh proposals may be made during or after foreclosure, the shareholders will be asked to adopt a resolution authorizing the directors to conclude an arrangement for granting financial aid to the reconstructed company on such security as they may deem sufficient, and for working the line at a percentage of the gross earnings.

The charges to capital account during the half-year amounted to £283,871. On reference to statement No. 5, giving the details of this capital expenditure during the half year, it will be seen that, of the total amount, £178,794 represents the discount on the recent issue of shares and preference stock; and that £27,506 consists of former payments or liabilities now transferred from suspense accounts; £13,412 of this latter amount, being for a settlement finally concluded in 1873 in a matter which had been many years in litigation, relative to the navigation and bridging of the Desjardines canal and compensation to the town of Dundas. The receipts and expenditure on renewal account for the half year have been as follows:

Gross receipts in mixed currency exchanged at 109 1/2.....	£511,739
Deduct discount and charges incurred on the conversion of American currency.....	26,340

Working expenses, including renewals, rents, taxes, and all revenue charges..... 485,398

Interest on bonds and debenture stock..... £58,863

Balance of general interest account..... 5,495

Loss on working leased lines..... 5,394

109,752

Balance (loss) on half year's working..... 14,281

Add deficit for half year ending 31st July, 1874..... 20,058

Deficit on 31st January, 1875..... £34,288

The dividend on the 5 per cent preference stock for the half year to 31st July, 1874, amounted to £6,270, and for the half year

to 31st January, 1875, to £9,750, together £16,019 (which being cumulative will be a charge on the revenue of future half years) making a total deficit on 31st January, 1875, of £50,308. The aggregate traffic receipts on the main line and branches (exclusive of those of the Gault and Guelph, the Wellington Grey and Bruce, and the London & Port Stanley railways) amounted to £511,739 as compared with £625,916, or a decrease of £114,178.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Alabama State Finances.—Gen. Lawler, one of the finance commissioners of Alabama, is now in New York with the view of compromising and arranging the State debt, including the endorsements of railroad bonds, &c. He has proposed to Jos. G. Seligman, of Seligman Bros., and ex-Consul Murphy in behalf of the bondholders in Frankfort and London to give \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds for the \$5,000,000 of Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad bonds endorsed by the State. He also proposes to give the railroad lands, about 700,000 acres, for the \$2,000,000 of direct bonds issued to that road. A private telegram from Alabama, June 11, says that the questions in litigation by bondholders, regarding the priority of receiver's certificates have been settled.

Brunswick & Albany.—The attachment suit of B. G. Lockett for \$500,000 against this road has been decided in favor of the company.

Burlington Cedar Rapids & Minnesota.—We published last week the essential parts of a circular issued by Mr. John I. Blair, and give below the principal statements of Mr. Frederick Taylor, Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders, in a circular addressed to the bondholders, in answer to the assertions of Mr. Blair:

"Having been unable, after Mr. Blair had been in charge of the road for several weeks, to ascertain anything as to the policy of the new Board of Management, I called upon Messrs' Taylor & Dodge, who declined to furnish any information. Later Mr. Blair called upon me. He denounced the previous management of the Company, and declared the road, with its business, to be in a hopeless condition. He pronounced all the securities of the Company worthless, and stated emphatically that the Main Line and Milwaukee extension bonds were worth no more than those of the Pacific division. He advised that the holders surrender their bonds, and take consolidated bonds and preferred stock for them. He promised a statement to the bondholders in a few days.

* * * Inquiry as to the motive of Mr. Blair's and his friends' connection with the road, developed the fact that a certain iron company, in which Messrs. Blair and Taylor are large stockholders, held notes of the B. C. R. & M. Company for several hundred thousand dollars, with Pacific Extension bonds as collateral security. The Company's financial condition made the notes valueless. The Pacific Extension bonds are issued under a mortgage upon a few miles of unfinished road, and are worth but very little. * * * Mr. Blair proposes that the present holders of all the bonds consent to surrender their bonds, and to accept in lieu consolidated bonds and preferred stock. Now this arrangement is what we are determined, if possible, to prevent. The Main Line and Milwaukee Extension bonds are good bonds, and represent a value. The Pacific Extension bonds, according to Mr. Blair's circular, have been issued to the extent of \$1,925,000 upon 24 miles of unfinished road, and are comparatively worthless. * * * Mr. Blair and his friends hold (as I have been informed) \$800,000 Pacific Division bonds.

"If the road be organized upon this plan, he and his friends would receive in place of the \$800,000 worthless Pacific Extension bonds, \$100,000 of good bonds, based upon a mortgage of all the property of the Company, and \$700,000 preferred stock. * * * One more consideration. I have been informed that Mr. Blair and his friends own directly (or indirectly, and thereby control) 51 per cent. of the present capital stock of the road. Add to this common stock, say \$700,000 preferred stock, and bear in mind that every share of stock carries a vote. Is it difficult to determine whether the present bondholders or Messrs. Blair & Co. would control the road in future, if a re-organization should be effected upon Mr. Blair's plan?

"Mr. Blair proposes that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, be made trustee for all the various mortgages. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. is and has been the trustee of the Pacific."

Mr. Taylor further states that the Pacific Division bonds have been over-issued to the extent of \$60,000 a mile, and that it is the intention of the bondholders to oust Mr. Blair.

In another communication he says: "If Mr. Blair will permit the Main Line and Milwaukee Extension bondholders to occupy and possess their property without molestation, he and his friends shall never be disturbed by us, in the peaceable ownership of the 24 miles of the Pacific Extension."

Chicago Danville & Vincennes.—Messrs. Brown and Hammond, receivers under the State Court, have made their report of operations, &c., from Feb. 22, 1875, when they took possession. The report has the following:

FINANCIAL SYNOPSIS, FEB. 22, 1875.

Dr.	
To construction and equipment, Ill. Div.	\$6,435,937 76
To construction and equipment, Ind. Div.	1,281,540 06
To amount due from paymaster	149 86
To amount due from station agents	11,701 47
To amount due from other railroad companies	31,766 91
To amount due from individuals and companies	406,652 96
To amount of supplies on hand at Danville shop	8,959 69
To bills receivable	679 77
To expense funding interest	97,759 53
To balance to debit of income account	479,709 89
	\$8,754,868 89

Cr.	
By capital stock	\$2,693,900 00
By first mortgage bonds, Illinois Div.	2,483,000 00
By first mortgage bonds, Indiana Div.	1,286,000 00
By convertible mortgage bonds	170,000 00
By scrip certificates	3,479 00
By certificate of indebtedness	333,025 00
By Indiana Coal & Coal Company bonds	100,000 00
By bills payable	847,932 07
By pay roll account	70,689 29
By accounts payable	31,335 73
By amount due individuals and companies	761,006 48
By amount due to other railroad companies	30,343 39
	\$8,754,868 89

There have been collected of the above accounts, \$8,247 33, and \$36,549 41 have been paid. The earnings for 1874 were \$745,063 93; earnings from Feb. 22, 1875, to May 31 were \$196,028 47, thus showing an increase over those of the same portion of the previous year of \$35,660 93. The expenses have been no greater except where extra trains or men were employed. Mr. Brown thinks that if such favorable results continue in the future as in the immediate past, it will be possible to pay the back wages of the men and all extra amounts needed for repairs out of the net earnings.

Danville Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad.—A meeting of the bondholders of this railroad was held recently, and, after discussion, the matter of receivership was postponed, and a plan of reorganization suggested, by which the stockholders are to agree to elect the bondholders as directors and president, and the present officers are to resign, and the new board is to pay the debt due to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and then manage the reorganized company for the benefit of the bondholders and stockholders. At the meeting it was urged that if suit were made against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their refusal to pay the interest on the bonds that the decision would be in favor of the Danville and Hazelton Company. The Danville and Hazelton Company claim that in Mr. J. Edgar Thomson's lifetime he agreed to pay the interest on these bonds for thirty-three years, but that, owing to the receipts of the road being less than they anticipated, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company declined to meet these payments.

Easton & Amboy.—This road was completed May 27, when the last rail was laid in the Musconetcong Tunnel. The new railroad is 61 miles long, and extends from Easton, Pa., across New Jersey to Perth Amboy, where extensive coal docks have been erected. It has been built by the Lehigh Valley Company, and will be leased and worked by that corporation to take coal to tide-water.

Erie.—The receiver having applied to the Court for an enlargement of his powers in certain specified matters, Judge Donahue granted the order, which contained the following:

It is ordered that the several prayers of the said petition be granted, and that the said Receiver be and is hereby authorized to pay and discharge all lawful demands for taxes and charges upon the present premises whereof he is appointed Receiver, or any part thereof, including as well such taxes and charges as have heretofore accrued as those which may hereafter accrue; to work the said coal mines referred to in the said petition, and for the purpose and in the manner therein stated, until the further order of this Court; to confirm and carry out any lawful contract or agreement that may be made for the disposition of the coal mines of the said coal company referred to in the said petition, or any part thereof, and to make any lawful disposition which, in his judgment, will be for the benefit and advantage of all parties.

To sell from time to time the securities referred to in said petition when and as in his judgment the interests of all parties will be promoted thereby, and either at public or private sale.

To pay for all supplies and material debts or obligations which have not been due for over four months.

To apportion, pay and distribute from time to time the balances referred to in the said petition, and growing out of the execution of the valid contracts of the said Company; and to make all needful disbursements to protect and preserve the real estate of the Company, wherever the same may be situated.

In New Jersey, Chancellor Runyon has also appointed Mr. Jewett Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, covering its Jersey property.

Gilmanton Clinton & Springfield.—Judge Tipton delivered an opinion, June 4, at Bloomington, Ill., on the demurrer argued in the suit of Morton, Bliss & Co. and other bondholders of the Gilman Clinton & Springfield Railroad, to foreclose that railroad's first mortgage of \$2,000,000. Judge Tipton held that the bond and trust-deed are valid instruments; that the company had power to issue them; that the deed is a lien on the franchise of the road; that it is not a lien on any of its rolling stock or other movable property, and that the bill of foreclosure does not show a state of facts by which the Railroad company has incurred forfeiture so as to make the principal of \$2,000,000 due at the present time.

Keokuk & Northwestern.—The Sheriff of Des Moines county, Iowa, recently made the transfer of the property of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company to the Keokuk & Northwestern R. R. Co.; consideration, \$475,000. H. A. Johnson, George Bliss and J. C. M. Patton are the trustees to whom the conveyance is made, and the road is held by them in trust for the bondholders.

Knoxville & Charleston.—The lessees of this road having failed to put it in order or operate it, it is reported that the State of Tennessee has agreed to sell it to Major Thomas O'Connor for \$75,000.

Macon & Brunswick.—The Macon Telegraph and Messenger says: The Governor purchased the road for the State to prevent its being sacrificed on the block. He is confident that it can be readily disposed of for one million dollars in the guaranteed bonds of the company, at private sale.

All the rumors concerning his collusion with the Central railroad he pronounces to be unequivocally false.

That company made no propositions to him, and had never even indicated any intention to bid for the property. So far from consenting to the dismemberment of the road, he would resist all such attempts from every source.

Under the law, it now becomes his duty again to effect a sale, if possible, through the agency of three commissioners. These he would proceed to appoint at once, and endeavor to select them from the wisest and most upright citizens in the State.

Mobile & Ohio.—The bondholders have filed a petition in foreclosure in the United States District Court at Mobile, Ala.

Montclair.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Montclair railway company was held this week at No. 115 Broadway, Smith Ely presiding and William O. McDowell acting as Secretary. The meeting was had to consider the subject of the re-organization of the road. The plan of re-organization reported by the bondholders' committee was adopted, \$1,109,000 in bonds being voted in the affirmative.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That the existing bondholders' committee, to wit: W. B. Leonard, J. de Neufville, A. B. Elliott, James Yerance, M. A. Myers, C. L. Perkins and J. Wyman Jones, be and the same are hereby appointed a standing committee, representing the first mortgage bondholders, with instructions to plan the re-organization in effect and with full power in their names, but to the use of said bondholders, to do all necessary acts and things for the most speedy consummation of said plan of re-organization, and particularly, that they expedite so far as practicable the sale of the mortgaged property under the foreclosure proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey; that they attend such sale when had, and acting in conjunction with the trustee or trustees, they bid at such sale such price as to them shall seem most conducive to the interests of the first mortgage bondholders; and if the property shall be struck off to them, that they sign and perform the conditions of the sale, and receive the deed of conveyance as the Court shall order and approve.

Resolved, That in anticipation of such sale and conveyance, the said committee are hereby required to take the necessary steps and proceedings to organize a new corporation, in conformity with the requirements and under the provisions of the general laws of New Jersey, to be called the Montclair railroad company, or at their discretion under the old Montclair railroad charter. And that the following named gentlemen be requested to become the corporators and first directors thereof, to wit: J. F. Randolph, Stephen Cary, Smith Ely, Jr., W. H. Power, E. A. Parker, John E. Dewitt, Uriah Gilbert, C. N. Jordan, W. B. Leonard, J. de Neufville, J. Wyman Jones, James Yerance, M. A. Myers, C. L. Perkins, R. B. Ferris.

New Haven Middletown & Willimantic.—In New Haven, Conn., June 4, Judge Granger of the Superior Court granted a decree of foreclosure, to take effect June 25, 1875. A charter for a new company has been granted, and the sums due the several parties are to be paid out of the first earnings of the new road.

Northern Pacific.—There are two parties in the field claiming the support of bondholders. First, The party which represents the present organization, and under whose proceedings the road is noticed for sale on August 2, 1875. Their plan of re-organization and names of the proposed committee, &c., were given in the CHRONICLE of May 29, on p. 532. The committee recommend the immediate adoption of their plan, believing construction of the road can go on successfully and value be restored to the 7-30 bond investments, as soon as the road is completed to Montana, and they request bondholders to sign a power of attorney to the committee designated to purchase the road, and return to any member of the bondholders' committee, at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 23 Fifth avenue, New York.

A meeting of the bondholders is called to be held at the Company's office at noon June 30, to take further action.

The opposition party to the above has issued a circular addressed to bondholders, signed by the following parties: Silas Casey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. S. Shurtleff, Springfield, Mass.; N. W. Doughty, Queens, N. Y.; Charles W. Hassler, 7 Wall street, N. Y.; Edgar McCray, as administrator of Rev. John N. Combs, Loudon Co., Va., and James Risk, Palatine Bridge, N. Y. They object to the plan above referred to, and their circular states in substance:

That on Jan. 1, 1875, the amount due to bondholders for overdue coupons was more than \$3,000,000. That about the same time certain claims, amounting to \$634,000, were alleged to exist against the company, and to be held by persons other than the first mortgage bondholders. It finally appears, from the admission of the officers of the company, that the directors are the holders of a large portion of these claims. That one of the main purposes of the legal proceedings now being conducted, is to place these claims of the directors ahead of the first mortgage bonds. That the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company was organized among the directors for the purpose of securing, for their own benefit, at the lowest possible prices, the most eligible portions of the land grant.

That the Tacoma Land company is still another organization among the directors, Mr. C. B. Wright being President. The transactions of the directors in connection with these land companies should be fully investigated, and the transfers of the company's lands to them and their agents should be set aside.

That the present value of the railroad is insignificant, as shown by the returns of its business. On the other hand we estimate very highly the actual value of the choice lands which have been diverted from the bondholders to these Land companies of the directors.

That at this time, there are two important relations toward the Northern Pacific road sustained by its officers: First—These officials are floating creditors interested in getting the subordinate claims out of a property which cannot pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds. Second—they are liable to account for the profits and the lands in possession of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land company, and the Tacoma Land company.

That the directors are working the foreclosure to obtain the road and land grant at a nominal price, and are endeavoring to revert to their own benefit these proceedings, undertaken ostensibly in the interests of the bondholders.

In conclusion, the committee give a schedule of their own plan for the protection of bondholders claiming that the road should be sold for the benefit of every bondholder without the requirement of a cash payment and they solicit proxies from bondholders to enable them to apply to the Court for a modification of the order of

sale in the interests of the bondholders, and also for permission to pay for the road in bonds in case it is bought in by the bondholders or any combination of them.

St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute Election.—Advices from St. Louis state that at the annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis Alton & Terre Haute Railroad the following directors of the third class were elected for three years: Robert Bayard, Samuel J. Tilden, William Bayard Cutting, John S. Barnes and Thomas Denny, all of New York. These gentlemen received a large majority of the 87,000 votes cast, and this result is a victory in favor of the present management over the parties who have been charging irregularities in the management of the road.

St. Louis Kansas City & Northern.—In the suit of S. G. Kitchen and others against this railroad, to obtain a decree setting aside the trustee's sale of the Northern Missouri road on a second mortgage for \$4,000,000, on the ground of fraud, Judge Jones of the Circuit Court of St. Louis has rendered a decision in favor of the defendants.

Sales of Railroad Lands in Iowa.—The annual report of the Iowa Railroad Land Company, J. B. Calhoun, Esq., Commissioner, has been published, and the following is a summary of its business for the year ending April 1, 1875: Number of acres sold, 146,614 73-100 for net \$991,319 20. Farms comprised in the above sales are 1,617, the average price being \$676 per acre, and 90 64-100 acres to each settler. In addition to the above, 532 town lots were sold for \$69,472. The locality of the lands sold, all being Government grants made to aid in building the railroad lines operated by the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central Railways in Iowa, are as follows:

	Acres
In the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Iowa Division:	
In Story County and counties east.....	7,753.53
In Boone County.....	4,814.99
In Greene County.....	3,067.43
In Carroll County.....	14,923.99
In Crawford County.....	17,978.19
On the Illinois Central, Iowa Division:	
In Buena Vista County.....	12,605.03
In Cherokee County.....	11,356.62
In Plymouth County.....	9,695.23
In Webster and Calhoun Counties.....	4,399.33
In Sac, Ida and other counties, equidistant and tributary to both railways.....	60,320.32
Total acres sold.....	146,614.7
Cash collections during the year.....	\$757,382.76
Outstanding obligations for lands sold not matured.....	1,952,547.71

Southern Minnesota.—Last August the United States District Court in Minnesota entered a decree of foreclosure for the sale of this railroad on petition of the mortgage bondholders. The road was advertised to be sold, and the sale has been eleven times postponed. The new advertisement fixes the date of sale for the 25th of June.

Western Union Telegraph.—The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months ending 30th inst. The *World* has the following: With the business of this month and May partly estimated, the company's net earnings for twelve months ending June 30 suffice for dividend of 8 per cent. and the interest on bonded debt, and add about \$22,000 to the surplus of income account, as appears by the following statement, furnished by Mr. A. B. Cornell, acting President, in answer to our application:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Surplus of income account July 1, 1874, as per annual report.....
Net earnings for year ending June 30, 1875 (May and June estimated).....
3,153,932.90
Total.....
Deduct—
Four quarterly dividends, inclusive of one to be paid from earnings of the present quarter.....
\$3,709,354.00
Interest on bonds for one year.....
429,456.01
Total.....
Surplus of income account July 1, 1875.....
780,674.35

The net earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the half year ending December 31, 1874, were about \$1,660,000, so that those of the half year now ending are about \$1,494,000, calling the whole year \$3,154,000. The second half of the year thus shows a falling off in net results of \$166,000, or 10 per cent from the first half. Accordingly, though the entire year adds \$22,123 to the surplus of income account, after paying interest on bonds and 8 per cent on stock, the second half year falls short by about \$72,000 of its share of dividends and interest, which would be \$1,565,905 against the \$1,494,000 of net earnings for the six months. On the other hand, the half year now ending shows an increase in net earnings of \$77,340 over the six months ending June 30, 1874, which were about \$1,416,660; and this is a very good showing, when the reduction in tolls this season is considered. But the fact that the current half year does not quite show the dividends and interest will be made the most of in Wall street. The detailed report by months, in the annual statement, will be awaited with anxiety. Mr. Cornell informs us that plans are under arrangement for disposing of the company's bonds, recently offered to the public through bankers who held an option on them. President Orton is expected at his office by Monday next, having sailed from Liverpool on the White Star steamer of last Thursday.

Wisconsin Central.—The *Milwaukee News* says: The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad company and the Wisconsin Central company have executed a supplementary agreement, ending all controversies that have arisen under the lease of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad to the Wisconsin Central Railroad company. The settlement is made with the sanction of the trustees of the Northern company's bonds and insures the possession of the line by the Central company.

[June 12, 1875.]

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 11, 1875

A continued weakening of speculative values may be noted as a feature of trade the past week; but a considerable revival of legitimate business, and some recovery of speculative tone, have taken place in staples which had previously declined to prices that admitted of the free execution of export orders, and otherwise inspired confidence in their stability. In fact, the whole position seems to be much improved, except, perhaps, in regard to cotton and wool, and the fabrics which are manufactured from them.

The stock of Rio coffee is reduced, with prices firm at 17@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold, for fair to good cargoes. But mild coffees have been dull; the stocks yesterday were 33,610 bags Rio, 44,612 mats Java, and 11,382 bags and 2,800 mats of other growths. Rice has continued without new feature. Molasses has been dull, and prices are somewhat unsettled; stocks yesterday were 5,840 hds. and 3,500 bbls. Sugars have remained about steady, but with little animation. Fair to good refining 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and standard crushed 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The movement has been as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Meladys
Receipts since 1st of June	29,048	6,552	41,830	1,582
Sales since 1st of June.....	21,724	4,395	945	1
Stock June 10, 1875.....	132,679	43,445	145,737	8,931
Stock, June 11, 1874.....	142,050	34,978	195,805	97

For provisions, prices and the tone of the market have been quite variable. Pork has been doing better, and yesterday sold quite freely to go out of the market at \$19 75@\$20 for mess and \$18 50@\$18 75 for prime mess, with mess for future delivery at \$19 85 for July and \$19 95 for August. Beef has remained quiet. Bacon has been dull at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @12c. for city long clear. Cut meats have been doing rather better at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for pickled rib belly in bulk. Lard has declined to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime Western and 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime city, and these prices have caused a considerable revival of legitimate demand. For future delivery, there was a large business yesterday for August at 14 1-16c. Stearine has ruled firm at 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Tallow has been in demand, and is higher at 8 13-16@14c. for prime. Butter is doing better for fine yellow samples. Cheese has been active, and prices are higher at 9@12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for fair to choice factories. To day, pork was weak, and mess closed at \$19 80 for July and \$19 85 for August; prime steam lard sold down to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for June and July, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August; but in other particulars provisions were without essential change.

The market for Kentucky tobacco has continued quiet but steady at 9½@12½c. for lugs and 14@25c. for leaf; the sales for the week embraced 500 hds., of which 300 were for export and 200 for consumption. Seed leaf has been fairly active and firm the sales embrace: Crop of 1870, 21 cases Connecticut, at 7½c.; crop of 1872 and 1873, 102 cases New York, at 8c., and 600 cases Pennsylvania, part at 8@10@15c.; and crop of 1873, 149 cases Connecticut, at 7½@8c., and 141 cases Wisconsin, at 6½@8½c. Spanish tobacco has been in moderate demand and unchanged the sales were 500 bales Havana, at 85c.@\$1 15. Crop accounts continue moderately favorable; it has derived much benefit from late rains, and on the whole the tobacco market is in a very uncertain position.

There has been a moderate business in ocean freights, principally in vessels offered for charter, the rates of which have been pretty well sustained, while for berth room a concession has been accepted, until near the close, when there was a slight recovery. Late engagements included grain to Liverpool, by steam, 8d., cotton at 5 16d.; grain by steam to London 8d., flour by steam and sail, 2s. 4½d.; provisions to Glasgow, by steam, 45s., and sugar 32s. 6d. Late charters include: Grain to Cork for orders 6s. per quarter; to Belfast 5s. 6d.; to Bristol, Cardiff or Newport, 5s. 6d.; refined petroleum to Riga 5s.; cases to Salonica 30c.; refined in bbls. from Philadelphia to the Continent 4s. 3d. To day, there was a further improvement in berth room, with engagements of grain, by steam to Liverpool, at 8½d.; and by sail at 7d.; flour to London, by steam and sail, 2s. 4½d.; grain to a direct port in the United Kingdom 5s. 7½d.; refined petroleum to Hamburg, 4s. 3d., and to Antwerp or Bremen 4s. 3d.

The market for refined petroleum has shown a gradual improvement owing to the refusal of refiners to sell at late figures. The business, however, has been moderate, closing at 12½@13c. with crude, in bulk, quoted at 6½c.

Export since Jan. 1—		1875.	1874.
From New York.....	galls.	43,867,086	53,230,761
Other ports.....		25,683,730	31,395,481
 Total.....	galls.	74,549,816	84,626,272
Same time 1873.....	galls.	79,497,641	84,626,272

Rosin has continued to decline, under the prolonged dullness and easier advices from Wilmington; common to good strained \$1 75 at \$1 80. Spirits turpentine on the contrary has shown firmness, under a pretty fair business, closing at 32 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ingot copper has advanced to 23c, cash, for Lake, with sales of 200,000 lbs. at these figures.

these figures.
Linseed oil has remained steady at \$4@65c. Crude fish oil have been quiet and unchanged. Codfish have been in fair demand with sales of Georges at \$5 75 and Bank at \$5 50. Whiskey declined to-day to \$1 20, and closed heavy.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1875, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

June 12, 1875]

THE CHRONICLE

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Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1875, and for the same period of 1874:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1, 1875	Same time 1874		Since Jan. 1, 1875	Same time 1874
China, Glass and Earthenware—			Metal, &c.—		
China.....	5,599	4,554	Cutlery.....	1,958	1,988
Earthware, &c.	17,110	15,968	Hardware.....	1,512	1,280
Glass.....	244,432	191,016	Iron, RR. bars.....	2,451	18,553
Glassware.....	12,745	10,904	Lead, pigs.....	46,675	9,835
Glass plate.....	5,051	4,017	Splinter, lbs.....	12,253	37,325
Buttons.....	3,437	2,845	Steel.....	42,810	46,918
Coal, tons.....	2,466	13,194	Tin, boxes.....	461,825	465,424
Cocoa, bags.....	10,737	7,641	Tin slabs, lbs.....	3,640,443	6,099,736
Coffee, bags.....	743,439	619,053	Sugar, hds., lbs. & bbls.....	62,688	48,870
Cotton, bales.....	1,554	1,408	Sugar, bxs & bags.....	312,863	357,532
Drugs, &c.—			Sugar, bxs & bags.....	964,654	614,310
Bark, Peruvian.....	11,811	16,569	Tea.....	515,017	691,945
Bleas, powders.....	14,888	10,724	Tobacco.....	26,717	42,992
Cochineal.....	2,324	2,452	Waste.....	1,105	1,887
Cream Tartar.....	293	668	Champagne, bks.....	87,963	50,255
Gambier.....	4,323	20,032	Wines.....	72,677	72,383
Gum, Arabic.....	2,119	2,164	Wool, bales.....	26,073	26,415
Indigo.....	1,801	2,403	Articles reported by value—		
Madder.....	950	1,666	Oil, Olive.....	\$742,658	\$962,304
Oils, essential.....	655	451	Opium.....	813	29,837
Pearl, Olive.....	16,694	12,709	Soda, bi-carb.....	23,450	26,293
Opium.....	447	813	Soda, sal.....	28,583	25,235
Soda, bi-carb.....	11,900	23,450	Fish.....	112,994	91,690
Soda, sal.....	28,583	25,235	Fruits, &c.—		
Soda ash.....	27,925	18,875	Lemons.....	232,219	271,819
Flax.....	5,162	5,397	Oranges.....	1,506,865	1,193,581
Furs.....	3,474	2,725	Nuts.....	526,929	640,739
Quarry cloth.....	1,000	479	Raisins.....	361,153	1,039,956
Hair.....	2,079	1,479	Hides, undressed.....	5,245,115	6,407,229
Hemp, bales.....	64,268	94,456	Hides, dressed.....	164,984	405,379
Hides, &c.—			Spices, &c.—		
Bridles.....	797	634	Cassia.....	145,573	51,104
Hides, dressed.....	3,113	3,649	Ginger.....	34,106	44,452
India rubber.....	18,416	27,880	Pepper.....	272,100	239,427
Ivory.....	1,905	634	Salt-petre.....	103,382	194,676
Jewelry, &c.—			Woods.....		
Jewelry.....	1,417	1,318	Cork.....	156,945	122,383
Watches.....	373	433	Fustic.....	29,386	11,330
Linseed.....	299,850	380,676	Logwood.....	154,615	136,803
Molasses.....	57,859	59,119	Mahogany.....	60,835	61,732

Receipts of Domestic Produce.

The receipts of domestic produce since January 1, 1875, and for the same time in 1874, have been as follows:

	Since Jan. 1, 1875	Same time 1874		Since Jan. 1, 1875	Same time 1874
Ashes.....pkgs.	3,561	3,880	Oil cake.....pkgs.	113,711	82,611
Bread-stuffs—			Oil, lard.....	3,143	1,538
Flour.....bbis.	1,360,639	1,771,678	Peanuts.....bags.	31,158	20,905
Wheat.....bush.	6,078,761	16,672,981	Provisions—		
Corn.....	8,701,552	9,153,300	Butter.....pkgs.	387,706	344,818
Oats.....	3,159,831	3,930,552	Cheese.....	318,084	282,453
Rye.....	55,165	407,144	Cutmeats.....	174,191	212,284
Barley and malt.....	943,893	561,500	Eggs.....	217,658	276,261
Grass seed, bags.....	51,123	34,354	Pork.....	93,739	84,474
Beans.....bbis.	33,949	33,936	Beef.....	16,023	14,437
Peas.....bbsh.	212,282	295,903	Lard.....	166,251	161,018
C. meal.....bbis.	65,658	103,757	Lard.....pkgs.	6,831	20,230
Cotton.....bales.	324,922	482,619	Rice.....pkgs.	9,899	11,426
Hemp.....bales.	1,295	1,684	Starch.....	151,395	162,765
Hides.....No.	857,001	905,255	Stearine.....	10,299	11,333
Hops.....bales.	6,850	8,214	Sugar.....bbis.	31,413	284
Leather.....sides.	1,753,741	1,595,170	Sugar.....hds.	8,869	7,768
Molasses.....bbis.	21,310	23,406	Tallow.....pkgs.	6,816	12,203
Naval Stores—			Tobacco.....hds.	83,039	95,457
Cr. turp. ....bbis.	3,472	6,950	Tobacco.....hds.	16,074	42,569
Spirits turpene..	23,832	28,359	Whiskey.....bbis.	81,345	98,042
Rosin.....	231,274	179,795	Wool.....bales.	19,010	20,861
Tar.....	15,784	36,297	Dressed Hogs.....No.	46,823	106,793
Pitch.....	334	2,262			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 11, 1875.

By special telegrams received to-night from the Southern Ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, June 11. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 13,869 bales, against 11,789 bales last week, 17,302 bales the previous week, and 18,372 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 3,422,294 bales, against 3,727,987 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 305,693 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for corresponding weeks of five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1871.	1870.
New Orleans ....bales.	1,775	3,501	4,479	1,479	7,876	6,540
Mobile.....	6,078	649	1,364	467	1,128	2,030
Charleston.....	827	807	1,864	2,216	2,822	1,185
Port Royal, &c.	32	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah.....	2,811	1,218	5,599	1,457	3,818	2,739
Indianola, &c.	827	513	506	195	4,604	1,033
Tennessee, &c.	4,201	2,194	3,194	2,188	3,111	2,423
Florida.....	7	6	515	95	45	—
North Carolina.....	338	245	217	109	758	763
Norfolk.....	2,673	3,803	2,880	1,410	3,794	97
City Point, &c.	41	58	235	212	—	—
Total this week.....	13,869	12,962	15,245	10,762	23,136	17,995
Totals since Sept. 1.....	8,422,394	8,727,937	8,455,539	2,665,995	3,821,140	2,792,979

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 27,631 bales, of which 23,953 were to Great Britain, 2,885 to France, and 1,343 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 263,767 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season.

Week ending June 11.	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w/e 1874.	Stock.
	G. Brit.	France	Continent			
New Orleans	2,385	—	—	2,385	14,973	55,829
Mobile	1,342	—	—	1,342	350	5,923
Charleston	4,571	—	—	4,571	—	10,434
Indianola	1,402	—	—	1,402	563	1,048
Galveston	583	—	—	583	4,864	16,709
New York	14,031	—	—	14,031	133,357	129,582
Other ports*	1,176	—	—	1,176	561	34,000
Total	33,953	2,385	1,343	27,681	21,137	263,767
Since Sept. 1, 1875, 151,151	321,302	417,653	2,536,938	2,705,412	273,331	—

* The exports this week under the head of "other ports" include from Baltimore 383 bales and 27 bags from Isle Island to Liverpool and 1,051 bales from Bremen; from Boston 199 bales to Liverpool; from Philadelphia 115 bales to Liverpool.

Our telegram from New Orleans to-night shows that besides the above exports the amount of cotton on shipboard, and engaged for shipment at that port, is as follows: For Liverpool, 11,000 bales; for Havre, 11,000 bales; for Continent, 1,000 bales; for coastwise ports, 2,000 bales; total, 25,000 bales; which, if deducted from the stock, would leave 30,500 bales representing the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 2,534 bales, while the stocks tonight are 10,504 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 4, the latest mail dates:

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.	EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—					Coast- wise Ports.	Stock.
		1874	1873	Great Britain.	France	Other For'gn		
New Orleans	97,924	119,538	5	2,076	225,073	149,131	986,240	157,203
Mobile	31,140	31,140	—	—	38,749	36,377	123,000	5,731
Charleston	438,863	426,232	10	6	30,709	34,121	184,731	1,568
Savannah	590,571	637,022	362,593	36,000	122,914	419,712	184,472	17,985
Galveston	352,533	381,153	203,248	2,496	10,967	216,711	131,532	17,865
New York	111,816	187,802	30,615	7,839	39,107	34,611	—	143,109
Florida	12,431	21,100	14,311	—	—	—	12,431	—
No. Carolina	99,698	96,344	63,449	—	—	1,650	15,355	986
Norfolk	40,111	47,947	63,439	—	—	5,589	67,412	830,566
Other ports	74,650	47,048	75,251	—	—	18,901	91,152	29,300
Total this year	340,425	—	173,201	319,317	416,309	249,827	1246,780	288,573
Total last year	371,025	172,382	353,948	60,033	268,125	1350,049	1350,049	—

We have had a drooping market since Monday, for both spots and futures, and prices have materially declined. Monday there was increased firmness owing to the publication of a partial report from the Agricultural Bureau, which in a great measure contradicted the reports of the several Cotton Exchanges, respecting the area planted for the next crop, the season, and the general condition of the young plant. But on Tuesday, when its partial character became more fully understood, with the admission that later advices may change its conclusions, there was a sharp turn downward to which the stoppage of one of the great mills at Lawrence contributed, owing to the probability that other mills may follow this example. Quotations were reduced 1¢ on Tuesday, and again 1¢ on Wednesday, except for ordinary, which was continued at Tuesday's prices. At this decline, there was a fair business for export, but its effect in favor of shippers was neutralized in good part by the decline in gold; and yesterday the feeling was very unsettled. To-day, in sympathy with the unfavorable Liverpool report, a further decline took place of 1¢, which with some recovery in gold, caused a pretty fair business for export and home consumption. For future delivery, there has been a very irregular decline; up to last night the reduction from the previous Friday was 7 1/2¢ for August, September and October, but for the later months it was only 1/2¢, while for spot and June the decline was 1/2¢. It seems to be determined to open the next crop prices not too high for safety, and thus avoid the mistake made last year. With the exception of that above noted, from the Agricultural Bureau, crop reports have been all that could be desired. Needed rains have fallen, and the weather has cleared up warm and pleasant. Exports have fallen off, and little progress has been made in reduction of stocks. To-day, there was almost a panic in futures, selling down to 15 5/32¢ for July, 15 27/32¢ for November and 15¢ for January, but the close was at a slight recovery, and the sales after change were at 15 1/2¢ for August, 15 1/2¢ for September, 15 1/2¢ for October, 14 27/32¢ for November and 15 1/2¢ for February. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 235,100 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 5,634 bales, including 3,416 for export, 2,004 for consumption, 214 for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

New Classification.	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢	13 1/2¢
Good Ordinary.....	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢	14 1/2¢
Low Middling.....	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢
Middle.....	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢	15 1/2¢
Good Middling.....	16 1/2¢	16 1/2¢	16 1/2¢	16 1/2¢
Middle Fair.....	16 1/2¢	16 1/2¢	17 1/2¢	17 1/2¢
Fair.....	17 1/2¢	17 1/2¢	17 1/2¢	17 1/2¢

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price¹ at Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

New Classification.	Exp't.	SALES.				PRICES.			
		Con-	Spec-	Trans-	Total.	Ord'ry	Good	Low	Mid
		sump-	ula'n'a	sit.		Ord'r'y	Ord'r'y	Midi	dlin
Saturday	50	35	...	...	85	13½	14½	15½	16
Monday	100	505	61	...	666	13½	14½	15½	16
Tuesday	623	220	4	...	832	13½	14½	15½	15½
Wednesday	151	334	...	...	1,235	13½	14½	15½	15½
Thursday	238	310	25	...	1,473	13½	14½	15½	15½
Friday	202	600	66	...	1,468	13½	14½	15½	15½
Total	3,416	2,004	214	...	5,634	...	...	...	...

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 235,100 bales (all low middling on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For June.		bales.	cts.	cts.	bales.	cts.	For February.		
500	...	15 9-16	1,500	15 13-15	300	14 29-32	bales. cts.		
500	...	15 7-16	2,300	15 21-32	600	14 15-18	300	15 1-16	
500	...	15 9-16	1,500	15 13-15	500	15 1-16	300	15 1-16	
100, n. n.	13 17-32	1,100	15 29-32	50	15 1-32	100	15 1-32		
100	...	15 9-16	5,500	15 15-16	900	15 1-16	500	15 5-12	
100	...	15 11-16	6,100	15 31-32	1,000	15 1-16	100	15 7-16	
400	...	15 11-16	9,000	15 1-16	500	15 1-16	100	15 1-16	
200, n. n.	15 21-32	6,100	15 1-32	400	15 1-32	100	15 1-32		
200	...	15 21-32	5,000	15 1-16	800	15 1-32	100	15 1-16	
200	...	15 9-16	1,300	15 3-32	500	15 1-32	100	15 1-16	
200	...	15 25-32	200	15 1-32	500	15 1-32	500	15 1-16	
200	...	15 18-16	8,700 total Aug.	...	400	15 9-14	200	15 1-16	
4,100 total June.	For September.	6,500 total Nov.	...	400	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
For July.	2,300	15 7-16	...	400	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
400	15 5-32	2,800	15 1-16	100	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
700	15 8-16	900	15 9-14	100	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
600	15 7-32	3,800	15 5-16	300	14 29-32	200	15 1-16		
1,400	15 9-16	1,300	15 11-16	600	14 15-18	1,000	15 1-16		
2,000	15 9-16	900	15 11-16	100	14 31-32	1,000	15 7-16		
2,000	15 5-16	300	15 13-32	100	15 1-16	1,000	15 7-16		
1,100	15 11-32	5,600	15 1-16	1,400	15 1-32	100	15 1-16		
1,700	15 7-16	4,700	15 17-32	1,000	15 1-16	900	15 17-32		
8,900	15 18-32	2,800	15 9-16	1,400	15 1-16	100	15 1-16		
7,700	15 12-16	3,800	15 19-32	500	15 9-14	600	15 9-18		
9,000	15 9-16	1,400	15 1-16	100	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
2,000	15 9-16	100	15 21-32	300	15 1-16	200	15 23-32		
2,100	15 19-32	8,200	15 11-16	100	15 7-32	600	15 25-32		
3,900	15 21-32	800	15 28-32	400	15 1-32	200	15 18-32		
100	15 11-15	1,400	15 9-16	100	15 9-14	100	15 1-16		
1,800	15 28-32	1,300	15 18-16	100	15 9-16	500	15 1-16		
1,400	15 18-32	5,000	15 27-32	500	15 9-14	100	15 1-16		
2,500	15 13-16	500	15 9-16	100	15 9-14	100	15 1-16		
3,300	15 27-32	41,700 total Sept.	...	400	15 9-14	500	15 9-18		
6,800	15 1-16	...	400	15 9-14	100	15 1-16	300	15 21-32	
2,800	15 29-32	...	400	15 1-16	100	15 1-16	1,000	15 23-32	
50,100 total July.	For August.	4,800 total Dec.	...	400	15 1-16	100	15 1-16	4,800 total March.	
For September.	4,700 total Sept.	5,700 total Nov.	...	400	15 1-16	100	15 1-16	For April.	
For October.	400	15 1-16	14 29-32	400	15 1-16	500	15 11-16	For May.	
100	15 1-16	1,300	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-16
4,100 total Oct.	For November.	300	15 1-16	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	5,700 total April.	
4,700 total Nov.	For December.	300	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-16
4,700 total Jan.	For January.	300	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-16
4,700 total May.	For April.	300	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-32	100	15 1-16

The following will show the closing prices each day for the several deliveries named:

OLD CLASSIFICATION—LOW MIDDLE UPPLANDS.		Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
On spot.....	15½	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
June.....	15 13-16	15 11-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16
July.....	15 13-16	15 11-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16
August.....	15 13-16	15 11-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16	15 13-16
NEW CLASSIFICATION—MIDDLE UPPLANDS.		16	16	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
September.....	15 29-32	15%	15 27-32	15 21-32	15 19-32	15 15-32	15 13-32	15 11-32
October.....	15 13-32	15 11-32	15 7-16	15 9-32	15%	15 3-16	15	15
November.....	15 9-32	15 8-32	15 8-32	15 8-32	15 8-32	15 8-32	15 8-32	15 8-32
December.....	15 13-32	15 11-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32
January.....	15 7-16	15 11-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32	15 13-32
February.....	15 9-16	15 9-16	15 19-32	15 15-32	15 15-32	15 15-32	15 15-32	15 15-32
March.....	15 1-16	15 23-32	15 25-32	15 25-32	15 25-32	15 25-32	15 25-32	15 25-32
April.....	15 1-16	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
May.....	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16
June.....	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16
July.....	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16
August.....	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16	15 1-16
Sales future.....	20,300	26,000	\$1,900	\$4,500	\$55,000	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,700
Gold.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Exchange.....	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2	4 85 1/2

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our accounts to-night with regard to the crop continue increasingly favorable. In very many sections there have been fine showers, which were needed, and the growth is consequently rapid and satisfactory.

Galveston, Texas.—We have had two rainy days during the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-nine hundredths of an inch. "Crop accounts are unquestionably good." The thermometer has ranged between 69 and 92, averaging 80.

Indianola, Texas.—We had a single shower the past week, the rainfall reaching thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The crop is developing promisingly. Average thermometer 79, highest 90 and lowest 67.

Corsicana, Texas.—The weather the past week has been warm and dry. Crops are doing as well as possible, the wheat harvest resulting favorably. The average thermometer was 78, the highest 95 and lowest 57.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—Rain fell on one day the past week to the extent of forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—There were heavy rains in this vicinity on two days of the past week, materially aiding the growth of cotton, the rainfall reaching ninety hundredths of an inch. The

nights have been cool and pleasant. Average thermometer for the week 81, highest 101, lowest 59.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—No telegram received.

Columbus, Mississippi.—There were two showery days the past week, the rainfall amounting to one inch and twenty-one hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 81, and the lowest 69.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The crops in this section are reported as in fine condition. It was rainy Saturday last, and cloudy on Friday, the rest of the week being clear with pleasant breezes from the southwest. The thermometer during the week averaged 74, the highest being 85 and the lowest 58. The rainfall for the week was ninety-three hundredths of an inch.

Nashville, Tennessee.—No telegram received.

Memphis, Tennessee.—There were two rainy days here the past week, the rainfall reaching one and sixty-two hundredths inches. The rest of the week has been pleasant, the thermometer averaging 73, the highest 85 and the lowest 63. Good progress is being made in clearing the fields of weeds.

Mobile, Alabama.—It was showery two days the early part of the past week, but the latter part was clear and pleasant, and the indications are that the showers extended over a wide surface. The crop is developing promisingly; the fields are clear of weeds and the plant looks strong and healthy. Average thermometer 77, highest 89 and lowest 63. Total rainfall for the week, twenty-three hundredths of an inch.

Montgomery, Alabama.—There were two rainy days the past week, the rainfall reaching seventeen hundredths of an inch, the rest of the week being pleasant. The cotton plant looks strong and healthy, and is developing promisingly. Average thermometer 77, highest 93 and lowest 61.

Selma, Alabama.—There were two rainy days the past week, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 77.

Madison, Florida.—No telegram received.

Macon, Georgia.—It was showery one day the past week. The crop is making good progress. Average thermometer 76, highest 89 and lowest 63. Rainfall since January two inches and forty-four hundredths.

Atlanta, Georgia.—It was showery two days the past week, the rainfall reaching fifty-six hundredths of an inch; the rest of the week was clear and pleasant. Crop accounts are more favorable. Average thermometer 80, highest 88 and lowest 69.

Columbus, Georgia.—It was showery here one day the past week, the rainfall reaching twelve hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 77, highest 90 and lowest 62.

Savannah, Georgia.—There were two rainy days the past week, the rainfall reaching eighty-one hundredths of an inch. The weather has been too cold, but as the week closes there is a favorable change. Average thermometer 77, highest 87 and lowest 66.

Augusta, Georgia.—The early part of the past week there was a heavy and general rain in this section on two days, the latter part, however, being clear and pleasant. Crop accounts are very favorable. Average thermometer 74. Total rainfall two and thirty-eight hundredths inches.

Charleston, South Carolina.—There were two rainy days the past week, with rainfall of eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. The weather at present is fine and cool. Farmers are busy and the crop is growing finely. Average thermometer 73, highest 86 and lowest 67. During the past month there were ten rainy days, and a rainfall of eight and fifty-one hundredths inches.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock this afternoon (Friday, June 11). We give last year's figures (Friday, June 12, 1874) for comparison:

	June 11, '75.	June 12, '74.
New Orleans.. Below high-water mark.....	6	7
Memphis..... Above low-water mark.....	16	6
Nashville..... Above low-water mark.....	Missing.	8
Vicksburg..... Above low-water mark.....	28	0

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 until Sept. 9, 1874, when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 16, 1874, which is 6 10ths of a foot above 1871, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.

ACREAGE REPORT FOR 1875.—Our readers will find our acreage report for 1875 in our editorial columns to-day.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 18,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 17,000 bales to the Continent, while the receipts at Bombay during the same time have been 33,000 bales. The movement since the 1st of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, June 10:

	Shipments this week.	Shipments since Jan. 1.	Receipts.
	Great Con-	Great Con-	This Since
	Britain.	inent.	week.
1873.....	18,000	35,000	645,000
1874.....	35,000	19,000	374,000
1874.....	35,000	666,000	1,019,000
1874.....	32,000	323,000	988,000
1873.....	27,000	21,000	559,000
1873.....	27,000	48,000	171,000
1873.....	27,000	559,000	730,000
1873.....	27,000	559,000	34,000
1873.....	27,000	559,000	879,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is a decrease of 19,000 bales this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to Europe, and that the total movement since January 1 shows an increase in shipments of 31,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1874.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for bagging during the past week has ruled quiet, with holders about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. above the views of buyers. Sales are reported of about 2,000 rolls at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 13c. cash. The close is quiet at 13c. asked and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid. The Boston prices are 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13c., July 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., August 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., Sept. 14c. India bales are quiet at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10c. Borneo 13c. Bags nominal at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for 440s. Stocks of butts are very small and arrivals continue light. Sales have been made since our last of about 1,500 bales at 24@25c. cash and equal to cash. Stocks here are about 6,000 bales, and in Boston about 1,800 bales. At the close the market is quiet and prices are quoted at 23c. currency, spot and to arrive, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. gold in bond for paper, 24@27 1/16c. gold, duty paid, for bagging butts.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to-night. The continental stocks are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain and the afloat for the Continent are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (June 11), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Stock at Liverpool.....	1,002,000	958,000	848,000
Stock at London.....	106,750	136,500	175,000
Total Great Britain stock	1,108,750	1,089,500	1,023,000
Stock at Havre.....	151,000	144,500	144,500
Stock at Marseilles.....	8,500	13,750	18,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	82,250	73,000	59,500
Stock at Hamburg.....	13,750	22,000	39,000
Stock at Bremen.....	43,000	42,000	57,500
Stock at Amsterdam.....	42,250	89,000	91,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	10,000	30,000	37,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	4,250	13,750	32,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	15,000	46,000	88,000
Total continental stocks.....	370,000	474,000	566,500
Total European stocks.....	1,478,750	1,563,500	1,589,500
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	569,000	697,000	485,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	215,000	269,000	330,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	65,000	49,000	60,000
Stock in United States ports.....	262,767	273,331	227,543
Stock in United States interior ports	28,717	51,817	50,800
United States exports to-day.....	2,000	1,000	5,000
Total visible supply.....	2,651,234	2,904,018	2,747,843

■ Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—

Liverpool stock.....	600,000	523,000	361,000
Continental stocks.....	190,000	304,000	241,000
American afloat to Europe.....	245,000	269,000	330,000
United States stock.....	262,767	273,331	227,543
United States interior stocks.....	28,717	51,817	50,800
United States exports to-day.....	2,000	1,000	5,000
Total American.....	1,328,484	1,421,518	1,215,343

East Indian, Brasil, &c.—

Liverpool stock.....	402,000	430,000	487,000
London stock.....	106,750	136,500	175,000
Continental stocks.....	130,000	170,000	325,500
India afloat for Europe.....	569,000	697,000	485,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	65,000	49,000	60,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,322,750	1,482,500	1,532,500
Total American.....	1,328,484	1,421,518	1,215,343

Total visible supply..... bales. 2,651,234 2,904,018 2,747,843
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool..... 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 8%@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night, of 252,784 bales as compared with the same date of 1874, and a decrease of 96,609 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1873.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night, and for the corresponding week of 1874:

	Week ending June 11, '75.			Week ending June 12, '74.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta*.....	446	1,497	4,917	271	1,021	12,112
Columbus.....	45	1,621	2,542	257	463	3,367
Macon.....	55	647	2,433	31	263	3,006
Montgomery.....	31	180	1,041	47	57	618
Seima.....	57	657	634	586	329	3,793
Memphis.....	419	3,232	11,243	1,168	4,044	21,669
Nashville.....	185	896	5,907	203	530	6,622
Total, old.....	1,328	8,880	28,717	2,508	6,707	51,187
Shreveport.....	290	357	62	204	223	1,137
Atlanta.....	29	33	782	60	...	1,138
St. Louis.....	341	976	4,921	615	545	8,988
Cincinnati.....	1,458	1,549	6,433	1,296	1,837	12,177
Total, new	2,118	2,915	12,198	2,175	2,610	23,440
Total, all.....	3,866	11,295	40,915	4,688	9,817	74,627

* Mr. C. F. Wilkins, Secretary of the Augusta Cotton Exchange, telegraphs that count of stock taken there Wednesday shows the actual to be 4,463 bales.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 7,142 bales, and are to-night 23,470 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 1,370 bales less than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 14,089 bales, against 9,773 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1874; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

Exports of Cotton(bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1874

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date since Sept. 1, 1874	Same period prev'us year.
	May 19.	May 26.	June 2.	June 9.		
Liverpool.....	13,800	15,055	6,594	14,089	319,288	322,630
Other British Ports.....	...	...	2,416	...	2,416	...
Total to Gt. Britain	13,800	15,055	9,010	14,089	321,704	322,630
Havre.....	1,042	831	331	...	7,889	6,982
Other French ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,701
Total French	1,042	831	331	...	7,889	8,633
Bremen and Hanover.....	979	600	135	194	19,226	19,655
Hamburg.....	57	...	...	...	17,361	4,043
Other ports.....	...	...	297	95	2,844	3,238
Total to N. Europe.	1,036	600	433	289	39,331	36,956
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.	...	...	...	...	10	25
All others.....	5	...	...	...	55	2,647
Total Spain, &c.	5	...	...	...	65	2,672
Grand Total.	15,883	16,486	9,773	14,089	268,989	240,861

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, '74:

RECEPTS FROM-	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	552	307,163	187	32,894	189	5,766	...	...
Texas.....	2,666	55,921	...	14,150	...	4,184	...	...
Savannah.....	864	106,673	...	40,086	173	14,441	92	16,543
Mobile.....	1	1,270	...	19,022	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	5	5,405	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'th Carolina.....	303	114,437	...	23,015	...	...	94	11,932
N'th Carolina.....	459	58,531	...	41	108	5,676	22	18,631
Virginia.....	1,703	149,381	548	71,443	...	...	696	60,550
North'n Ports.....	83	13,220	422	65,954	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, &c.	2,710	144,526	933	36,145	239	31,917	321	7,730
Foreign.....	345	2,304	...	137	...	...	...	...
Total this year.....	9,686	758,731	2,090	302,887	659	61,284	1,227	115,386
Total last year.....	13,006	896,438	6,353	308,212	230	37,048	827	105,770

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 41,042 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week.

	Total bales.
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers Germanic, 1,306.... City of Chester, 996.... The Queen, 1,585, and 35 Sea Island.... San Marcos, 2,028.... per ships William Tapscott, 6,159.... St. Fillians, 1,922....	14,089
To Bremen, per steamer Mosel, 194 bales West India cotton.....	194
To Anwerp, per steamer A. Andre.....	95
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per steamer Andean, 3,985.... per ship Calcutta, 3,101.... per bark Prairie Bird, 1,844....	8,910
To Havre, per ship Forest Eagle, 3,955....	3,955
To Genoa, per bark Mignon, 1,376.... per brig Edith Hall, 777....	2,353
To Vera Cruz, per steamer Cuba, 440....	440
MOBILE.—To Liverpool, per ship Owego, 2,686....	2,686
TEXAS.—To Liverpool, per ship Ironsides, 4,346....	4,346
NORFOLK.—To Liverpool, per bark Marie, 1,576....	1,576
BALTIMORE.—To Liverpool, per bark Marie, 1,576....	1,576
BOSTON.—To Liverpool, per steamer Gracia, 1,400....	1,400
BOSTON.—To Liverpool, per steamer Parthia, 186....	186
PHILADELPHIA.—To Liverpool, per steamer Ohio, 812....	812

Total..... 41,042

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Baltimore.	Antwerp.	Vera	Total.
	men.	men.	men.	Genoa.	C. u.s.	
NEW YORK.....	14,089	3,955	194	95	2,353	440
New Orleans.....	8,910	3,955	...	...	...	15,658
Mobile.....	2,686	...	...	...	...	2,686
Tex's.....	4,346	...	...	...	...	4,346
Norfolk.....	1,576	...	...	...	...	1,576
Baltimore.....	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400
Boston.....	186	...	...	...	...	186
Philadelphia.....	812	...	...	...	...	812
Total.....	34,005	3,955	194	95	2,353	440

Below we give all news received to date of disasters, &c., to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports:

LOUISIANA, str. Capt. Stoddard, of the wrecking firm engaged at the wreck of steamer Louisiana, sunk in Chesapeake Bay, states that on May 31, by the aid of pontoons, he had the Louisiana so far raised that he was able to walk for forty feet on her deck dry shod, but that bad weather coming on, he was obliged to lower her again. He is confident of securing her in a short time.

ADOLPHUS, sloop, (Br.) Rose, which arrived at Revel May 15 from New Orleans, had her cargo of cotton on fire, and 300 bales were badly damaged.

CALCUTTA, ship, from N. W. Orleans to Liverpool, was aground on the bar below the former port June 3. She got off and sailed 6th.

NIAGARA, ship, (Br.) 1590 tons, formerly the steamship belonging to the Cunard line, McFarlane, from New York May 19 for Liverpool, with cotton, &c., is reported by cable to have gone ashore at South Stack Island,

Holyhead June 6. She was thumping heavily on the rocks on the 7th and breaking up. The cargo was washing out and arrangements had been made to secure it.

WESTERN EMPIRE, ship, from New Orleans for Liverpool, which was aground on the bar at Pass a l'Outre, floated and sailed A. M. June 2 for destination.

SAGA. Part of the cargo ex-bark Saga, (Nor.) Olsen, from New Orleans for Malaga, which put into Gibraltar in distress, has been transhipped into steamers for Malaga May 21st.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen.	Hamburg.	
Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.
d.	d.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Saturday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.
Monday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.
Tuesday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.
Wednesday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.
Thursday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.
Friday ..	..@11-32	..@9-32	% ..	% comp.	...% comp.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—4 P. M.—BY CABLE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The market opened heavy and closed dull to-day. Sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for export and speculation. Of to-day's sales 4,000 bales were American. The weekly movement is given as follows:

	May 21.	May 28.	June 4.	June 11.
Sales of the week.....	bales 38,000	48,000	53,000	50,000
Forwarded.....	5,000	9,000	6,000	6,000
of which exporters took.....	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
of which speculators took.....	2,000	4,000	3,000	1,000
Total stock.....	98,000	98,000	97,000	1,002,000
of which American.....	60,000	59,000	58,000	60,000
Total import of the week.....	70,000	41,000	59,000	88,000
of which American.....	35,000	23,000	19,000	49,000
Actual export.....	7,000	13,000	5,000	5,000
Amount afloat.....	431,000	490,000	563,000	528,000
of which American.....	135,000	154,000	185,000	161,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mid'g Uplands .. @7 1/2	@7 1/2	@7 1/2	7 11-16	7 11-16	@7 1/2
do Orleans. 7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16	..@7 1/2	..@7 1/2	7 13-16

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of May 29, 1875, states:

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid.	—Fair & g'd fair—	—Good & —Same date 1874—	—Fine—	Mid. Fair. Good.
Sea Island.....	16	18	19	20	23
Florida do	13 1/2	16 1/2	17	18	23
Upland. 7	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	8 1-16	8 3/4
Mobile. 7	7 3/4	7 11-16	7 15-16	8 3-16	8 7-16
Texas. 7	7 3/4	7 11-16	7 15-16	8 3-16	8 9-16
N.Orl'ms. 7 3/4	7 3/4	7 15-16	8 1-16	8 3/4	9

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

—Taken on spec. to this date—		Actual exp. from		Actual	
1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
American. bales 130,690	109,570	bales 55,520	bales 36,219	bales 55,116	bales 105,130
Brazilian. 4,310	15,990	1,607	12,655	8,328	39,980
Egyptian. &c. 10,430	12,100	4,790	2,103	3,889	12,470
W. India. &c. 1,590	2,100	620	8,036	5,726	25,000
E. India &c. 54,910	33,690	33,850	91,532	50,091	501,000
Total.....	201,930	173,450	100,753	153,875	190,958

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand, on Thursday evening last:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.					
Sales this week.		Total	Same period	Average weekly sales.	
Trade. port. Total.	1,490	24,000	7,995	983,640	34,000
American. bales 27,090	970	1,490	24,000	7,995	1874.
Brazilian. 7,070	60	5,960	209,300	172,190	9,630
Egyptian. 4,370	230	13	3,480	11,180	136,210
Smyrna & Grk. 410	120	30	30	1,120	2,200
West Indian. 4,108	2,270	890	38,940	35,080	1,470
East Indian. 2,945	288,816	193,294	815,033	178,460	11,720
Total.....	11,597	3,590	2,600	47,850	1,496,180
Imports.				Stocks.	
This date				Same	
date				date	
week.				Dec. 31.	
1875.				1874.	
American....	23,131	1,083,573	1,160,087	1,949,030	593,000
Brazilian....	12,387	216,517	226,742	49,040	87,150
Egyptian....	2,820	147,541	297,124	98,350	122,110
Smyrna & Grk. 162	2,265	1,833	2,638	2,300	1,670
W. Indian....	9	20,475	25,128	97,788	5,630
East Indian....	2,945	288,816	193,294	815,033	16,300
Total.....	41,454	1,739,192	1,767,529	3,658,673	967,793

B R E A D S T U F F S .

FRIDAY, P. M., June 11, 1875.

There has been some further decline in flour the past week. Receipts are fair, and receivers anxious sellers. In the course of Tuesday and Wednesday several thousand bbls. of good shipping extras from spring wheat sold at the uniform price of \$5; and yesterday the feature of the business was an active local and export trade in medium to prime extras, (Western winter wheat and Minnesota spring) at \$5 50@6 25. There was an accumulation of these grades upon which it was necessary to make concessions to move. The lower grades have been more plenty at a decline, and rye flour has been dull and drooping. Corn meal has further declined, and yesterday Brandywine sold at \$4 40 to arrive. To-day, there was a demand for shipping extras at \$5 10, but otherwise the market was dull and weak.

The wheat market has been very active and the sales of the week exceed a million bushels, at variable and often irregular prices. On Wednesday the business did not fall much short of 400,000 bush., mainly No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1 14, and No. 1 do. to arrive at \$1 19; but including No. 2 Chicago at \$1 11; choice No. 1 at \$1 20, amber winter \$1 30, and choice white at \$1 33; but yesterday spring wheats were one cent lower, and white Canada sold at \$1 26 in bond. Receipts at the Western markets continue much smaller than one year ago, but the large stocks and favorable crop prospects have a depressing influence, and the speculation for a rise is without much spirit. To-day, the market was active for export at firmer prices, No. 2 Milwaukee closing at \$1 15, prime No. 1 spring at \$1 21, and choice amber winter, \$1 34.

Indian corn has been advancing. Receipts have been smaller, and the export demand has been more active. "Steamer" mixed has moved off pretty readily at 78@80c., and "sail" do., including old, \$82@85c., until yesterday some irregularity was developed, the damp corn showing weakness, and the better qualities an upward tendency from scarcity. Receipts at the Western markets have continued small, but holders are embarrassed by the large stock and the danger of heating as summer weather approaches; hence a desire to sell all but the very best. To-day, the market was firmer and active, the sales including 100,000 bush. prime old mixed at \$84@85c. in store, and the best new steamer mixed brought 81c. afloat.

Rye has declined, selling at 90c. for Canada in bond, and \$1 for State, with more activity. Canada peas have been nominal at \$1 14@1 17 in bond. Barley malt has been in good demand at \$1 40@1 45 for two-rowed State, \$1 50@1 55 for four-rowed do., and \$1 65@1 70 for prime Canadian.

Oats early advanced 2c. to 73c. for No. 2 Chicago and prime Canada mixed, with choice white selling at 75@76c. Receipts and stocks are pretty fair, but the scarcity and famine prices of last summer serve to give strength to holders. To-day, the market was lower, with sales of No. 2 Chicago and prime Canada at 72c.

The following are the closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.
No. 3.....	\$4 00@ 4 40	Wheat—No. 3 spring bush. \$1 07@ 1 10
Superfine State and Western.....	4 50@ 4 70	No. 2 spring 1 11@ 1 15
Extra State, &c.	4 90@ 5 05	No. 1 spring 1 15@ 1 21
Western Spring Wheat extras	4 85@ 5 10	Red Western 1 25@ 1 28
do XX and XXX.	5 20@ 5 25	Amber do. 1 31@ 1 34
do winter wheat X and XX.	5 40@ 5 70	White 1 30@ 1 35
Crytshipping extras.	5 00@ 5 25	Corn—Western mixed. 75@ 86
do trade and family brands.	5 75@ 7 50	White Western. 82@ 90
Southern bakers' and family brands.	6 25@ 6 50	Yellow Western. 84@ 87
Southern shipp'nge extras.	5 25@ 6 00	Southern yellow. 8@ 10
Rye flour, superfine.	5 00@ 5 40	Rye 94@ 100
Cornmeal—Western, &c.	3 75@ 4 15	Barley—Western. 7@ 10
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.	4 35@ 4 50	Canada West 6@ 8
Corn meal—Br'wine.	5 64@ 5 80	State 6@ 8
Oats—Black.	6 10@ 6 30	Peas—Canada. 1 15@ 1 35

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.		EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
1875.	Since	1875.
For the week.	Jan. 1, 1874.	For the week.
week.	1,771,679	Jan. 1, 1875.
FLOUR, bbls. 76,889	1,360,639	29,607 783,813 49,912 969,881
C. meal. 315	65,58	105,757 4,040 14,616 7,867 88,426
Wheat, bns. 1,905,453	6,073,741	16,746,281 573,339 9,699,147 1,185,151 15,091,861
Corn.	561,282	8,192,264 19,530,262 15,300,390 268,019 5,565,169 327,747 6,965,973
Rye.	5,600	55,163 404,490 16,353 97,482 3,999,442,190
Barley.	67,500	943,935 564,600 110 51,916 7,087 59,623
Oats—Black.	313,813	8,152,831 8,930,552 1,810 51,916 7,087 59,623

* In "Receipts at New York" includes also malt.

The following tables show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, AND FROM AUG. 1 TO JUNE 5.

FLOUR.	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	RYE.
bbls. (194 lbs.)	bush. (60 lbs.)	bush. (56 lbs.)	bush. (48 lbs.)	bush. (56 lbs.)	bush.
Chicago.....	35,988	224,988	498,288	254,190	10,640
Milwaukee.....	35,583	543,360	20,980	31,880	2,287
Toledo.....	1,915	95,948	196,534	29,837	3,0
Detroit.....	6,817	35,018	4,313	13,226	1,543
Cleveland.....	2,575	20,450	15,450	16,650	5,400
St. Louis.....	25,762	70,635	135,572	105,746	142
Peoria.....	3,230	10,180	63,000	60,300	1,320
Duluth.....	2,500	29,500	....	....	....
Total.....	113,289	1,229,976	865,021	511,601	21,662
Previous week.....	116,906	1,255,311	919,524	555,192	19,658
Corresp'g. week '74.....	132,052	2,287,777	2,296,813	708,509	9,113
" " '72.....	73	154,155	1,403,200	143,797	1,375,690
" " '71.....	88,699	614,254	2,964,489	1,523,854	29,878
" " '70.....	100,531	1,165,796	1,608,943	421,634	6,198
" " '70.....	114,314	1,571,246	1,511,606	405,211	11,949

Total Aug. 1 to date..... 4,537,350 52,783,264 37,871,637 19,512,928 5,692,350 1,121,888

Same time 1873-74..... 5,451,037 72,931,704 49,000 445 23,256,532 6,938,406 1,670,769

Same time 1872-73..... 4,911,591 44,000,180 48,286,752 22,755,716 9,051,875 1,655,577

Same time 1871-72..... 4,527,747 36,188,516 54,107,086 24,505,882 6,243,936

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR and GRAIN from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria and Duluth, for the week ending June 5, 1875, and from Jan. 1 to June 5:

<u>Week ending</u>	<u>Flour,</u>	<u>Wheat,</u>	<u>Corn,</u>	<u>Oats,</u>	<u>Barley,</u>	<u>Rye,</u>
	<u>bbls.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
June 5, 1875.....	102,476	1,590,450	550,123	607,277	13,925	8,532
Aug. 29, 1875.....	117,659	1,446,477	837,314	489,000	8,109	7,577
Corresp'g week 1874	110,587	621,634	1,709,048	635,519	25,375	3,680
Corresp'g week 1873	149,511	321,971	1,222,067	925,718	18,364	8,867
Corresp'g week 1872	94,801	328,737	2,588,532	741,314	14,080	20,765
Corresp'g week 1871	79,760	1,226,370	1,419,369	348,572	3,015	34,590
Total Jan. to date.....	2,007,936	17,799,553	12,461,207	5,258,245	835,065	253,298
Same time 1874.....	2,515,411	22,346,239	13,363,239	6,445,431	1,201,371	2,324,400
Same time 1873.....	2,514,592	11,762,812	13,397,084	6,028,021	1,509,403	228,135
Same time 1872.....	1,619,193	3,699,578	22,535,015	5,043,631	918,390	458,432
RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1875, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 5.						
At—	<u>Flour,</u>	<u>Wheat,</u>	<u>Corn,</u>	<u>Oats,</u>	<u>Barley,</u>	<u>Rye,</u>
New York.....	68,377	1,186,760	397,105	433,793	.....	450
Boston.....	28,566	5,835	32,908	63,175	355	.....
Portland*.....	4,850	.....	2,500	2,000	.....	.....
Montreal*.....	24,601	713,008	46,233	8,665	.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	24,450	125,600	89,800	78,400	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	16,693	77,500	133,700	23,000	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	32,987	.....	107,490	18,544	.....	.....
Total.....	193,529	2,107,693	809,888	616,577	355	950
Previous week.....	162,594	1,320,078	932,761	373,582	.....	34,654
Cor. week '74.....	212,691	2,203,203	1,115,658	440,923	2,500	45,740
Total Jan. 1 to date.....	3,635,914	11,381,933	23,985,642	7,655,613	301,653	97,093
Same time 1874.....	4,618,377	22,093,935	19,566,198	6,664,719	702,290	572,126
Same time 1873.....	3,673,312	7,391,141	11,612,723	8,293,369	1,067,602	138,197

And peas at Montreal, 78-396 bush.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, June 5, 1875 :

	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
In store at New York.....	73,401	1,326,702	417,609	7,778	19,570
In store at Albany.....	19,000	8,000	99,009	.....	31,000
In store at Buffalo.....	403,757	217,566	143,343	2,500	.....
In store at Chicago.....	4,214,436	81,104,036	299,967	21,062	1,364
In store at Milwaukee.....	731,184	58,606	58,014	8,098	4,997
In store at Duluth.....	95,011	.....	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo.....	424,180	421,234	103,002	.....	32,600
In store at Detroit.....	131,199	28,719	25,659	9,817	.....
In store at Oswego.....	210,000	48,000	20,000	.....	13,000
In store at St. Louis.....	253,007	380,753	76,070	.....	703
In store at Peoria.....	28,804	120,193	83,332	209	3,706
In store at Boston.....	2,838	115,465	105,139	.....	3,446
In store at Toronto.....	21,397	3,935	41,000	9,435	100
In store at Montreal.....	202,334	27,613	3,935	9,000	.....
In store at Philadelphia.....	188,000	.....	45,000	.....	.....
In store at Baltimore.....	70,847	418,030	400,000	.....	.....
Lake shipments.....	1,171,751	341,999	310,949	.....	.....
Rail shipments.....	638,515	590,655	470,326	22,925	9,333
On New York canals.....	1,363,700	445,587	219,461	11,375	6,800
 Total.....	11,692,621	7,014,954	9,442,206	102,100	113,498

settled by the reduction of Masonville, Slater's and King Phil makes to the very low price of 6c. less 5 per cent. Grain bags, yarns and twines continued quiet, but there was a very good demand for carpet warps. Mosquito nets were subjected to another advance, and closed at about 15c. above the rates current a few weeks ago. Print cloths were firm at 51@5½c.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There was a more active demand for heavy woolens by clothiers from the larger interior cities who were attracted hence by an auction sale of the Germania and Scotia mills' beavers. Low and medium grade fancy cassimeres of meritorious styles moved more freely at current prices, but less desirable makes were offered at a concession from opening rates. The finer qualities of cassimeres continued quiet, as it is yet too early for the jobbers to commence operations in these goods. Worsted coatings of the lower grades were in fair request by the clothiers, and fine makes were taken by the jobbers in moderate quantities. Union and all-wool beavers were sluggish and not very strong, but elysians, fancy chinchillas and other rough overcoating textures were in steady demand. Kentucky jeans showed some improvement, and fair parcels were disposed of although at low and unremunerative prices. Printed satinets and dark mixtures were in fair request, but there was no movement of importance in either tweeds or repellents. Horse blankets were in moderate demand by the California and far Western trade, but flannels have thus far been lightly dealt in. Worsted dress goods and shawls continued inactive.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—There was a very limited demand for imported goods from first hands, and there was increased pressure to sell fancy dress goods, grenadines &c., at a material concession from former holding rates. There was a final auction sale of "Lupin's" fabrics at which fair prices were paid for such staple textures as cashmeres and drap d'ete, but fancy dress goods, grenadines and barge Hernani were sold far below importation cost. Dress silks were disposed of in fair amounts privately and through the auction rooms, but at low and unremunerative prices. Gros-grain ribbons continued in active demand, and blacks were very firm in importers' hands. At auction very good prices were obtained for choice shades of colored gros-grain ribbons, and on one occasion the price for No. 9 advanced to \$1.60—the highest figure which has been reached for many months. White goods and linens ruled quiet in first hands with the exception of dress lines of natural shades (which were in very good demand), and Hamburg embroideries and nets which moved steadily. The trade in spring woolens for men's wear is over and the demand for heavy weights has only been extended to low priced "calves hair" ulsters which were placed in small amounts.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending June 10, 1875, and the corresponding weeks of 1874 and 1873 have been as follows:

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., June 11, 1875.

During the week business was strictly moderate in volume with commission houses representing cotton goods, prints, dress goods, shawls, &c., but in the woolen branches of the trade there was a freer movement of heavy goods for men's wear, which were taken by the clothiers in fair amounts. The market for imported goods was characterized by extreme dulness and a further shrinkage in the value of fancy fabrics was noticeable. Jobbers accomplished an amount of business which compared favorably with previous seasons at the same time, but profits were small, owing to the extremely low rates at which prints and other cotton productions were sold, in order to meet the growing competition of the larger interior cities. The excessive supply of cotton goods has at length impelled manufacturers to take steps for curtailing production, and the Atlantic Cotton Mills have decided to stop running for two months from the beginning of July—an example which will probably be followed by other Eastern corporations. The event of the week in woolen goods was a peremptory auction sale of fine beavers, being the production to date of the Germania and Scotia Mills. The popularity of the goods attracted a very large number of clothiers, jobbers and cloak manufacturers from all the principal cities, and the entire offering, amounting to about \$160,000, was disposed of in little over an hour at prices which, although low, are considered satisfactory in the present condition of the market.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There was no improvement in the package demand for cotton goods by jobbers, but converters operated rather more freely, and there was a slight increase in the export demand for a few staple productions. Light fancy prints were exceedingly quiet aside from Garner's makes, which were sold in immense quantities by the jobbers at about cost price, viz., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Garner's fancies, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Garner's shirtings, and 6c. for Amoskeag fancies (on terms "10 days net," or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. above those figures if sold on 60 days time), which is probably a lower price than these goods were ever offered at. Brown cottons were quiet but tolerably firm in price. Bleached shirtings ruled dull, and there was a further reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on a few unimportant brands. Colored cottons moved slowly, but there were some transactions—with shirt manufacturers—in cheviots and cottonades at low figures. Rolled jaccônets were further un-

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1875.						
	1873		1874		1875	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	341	\$153,884	281	\$139,801	258	\$132,269
do cotton...	669	190,567	553	163,429	739	205,969
do silk...	203	143,173	376	973,002	301	198,265
do fax...	728	135,368	595	112,355	1,280	187,734
Miscellaneous dry goods...	210	56,152	940	70,961	218	76,093

Miscellaneous dry goods. 210 56,152 240 70,901 218 76,053

Total.....	2,151	\$679,144	2,017	\$759,578	2,584	\$750,380
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool....	295	\$109,563	980	\$121,530	226	\$99,348
do cotton....	408	125,556	369	98,499	202	45,261
do silk....	121	100,028	100	89,999	41	46,261

do flax..... 311 75,860 430 96,767 356 75,680
Miscellaneous dry goods. 1,050 42,824 1,353 37,087 849 14,441

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total.....	2,155	\$453,931	2,543	\$445,973	1,674	\$281,636
Add ent'd for consumption	2,151	679,144	2,017	759,578	2,886	750,330
Total thrown upon m'k't.	4,306	\$1,132,473	4,560	\$1,205,551	4,560	\$1,037,966

Manufactures of wool.... 563 \$255,248 435 \$266,909 393 \$219,223

do	cotton.	410	119,062	330	121,459	295	85,643
do	silk....	92	69,542	55	59,761	100	85,040
do	flax....	896	85,090	575	124,111	621	118,985
Miscellaneous dry goods		26	7,852	117	17,081	1,427	26,080
Total		1,487	\$356,794	1,515	\$329,351	8,836	\$354,960
All additional for consumption		2,151	670,349	8,017	729,578	3,886	750,530

Total personal consumption expenditure \$ 2,151 \$ 21,315,332 \$ 1,502 \$ 21,322,832 \$ 1,223 \$ 21,315,332

3,638 \$1,215,938 3,532 \$

We annex prices of a few articles of domestic manufacture:			
		Cotton Sall Duck.	
Woodberry and Mills.	Draud	No. 8.....	28
No. 0.....	44	No. 9.....	26
No. 1.....	42	No. 10.....	24
No. 2.....	40	Light duck—	
No. 3.....	38	Bear (8 oz.) 29 in.	18
No. 4.....	36	do heavy (9 oz.)..	21
No. 5.....	34	Mont. Ravens 29 in.	22
No. 6.....	32	do 40in.	28
No. 7.....	30	Checks.	
Caledonia, No. 7.	12½	Lewiston A.....	16
Columbia, No. 70	10	K-mneneck.....	—
Far & Min. No. 5	12	Nolan's extra.....	—
Long, No. 10	10	Park Mills, No. 80	17½
		Ontario and Woodberry	
		USA Standard 33½ in.	—
		do 8 oz.	22
		do 9 oz.	24
		do 10 oz.	26
		do 12 oz.	31
		do 15 oz.	38
		Ontario Twls, 29 in.	18
		do 36 in.	23
		Ext twls 'Polhemus' 18	—
		Union Mills, No. 18	
		do No. 50	17-18
		do No. 70	12
		York I.....	

**GENERAL
PRICES CURRENT.**

ASHES—

Pot. 6 @ 64

BREADSTUFFS—See special report.**BUILDING MATERIALS—**

Bricks—Common yard, adobe. 3 00 @ 7 50

Croton. 12 00 @ 15 00

Philadelphia. 28 00 @ 32 00

Cement—R sandstone. 1 12 @ 1 35

Lime—Rockland, common. 1 12 @ 1 35

Lumber—Southern pine. 25 20 @ 35 00

White pine box boards. 18 00 @ 25 00

Clear pine. 6 00 @ 7 00

Oak ash. 10 00 @ 15 00

Black walnut. 75 00 @ 150 00

Sassafras rods & planks. 10 00 @ 25 00

Hemlock boards & planks. 17 00 @ 30 00

Nails—^{1/2} in. com., ten & sh. # kg. 3 25 @ 3 50

Clinch, 1 1/2 in. & longer. 5 00 @ 6 50

3d fine. 5 50 @ 5 75

Cut spikes, all sizes. 3 50 @ 3 75

Pine, cedar, lime, Am., etc., in oil. 11 @ 12

Lead, wh. Amer. dry. 9 00 @ 12

Zinc, wh. Amer. No. 1. 7 @ 12

Zinc, wh. Amer. No. 1, in oil. 11 1/2 @ 12

Paris white, English, prime gold. 1 85 @ 1 90

BUTTER—(Wholesale Prices)—

Half firkins (East'n) 3ds to extra. 17 @ 28

Welsh tubs. 16 @ 27

Half firkins (West'n) " " 12 @ 25

Welsh tubs " extra. 23 @ 25

CHEESE—

N.Y. State factory, fair to good. 9 @ 11

Western, good to prime. 9 @ 10

COAL—

Anthracite (by cargo). 5 25 @ 6 50

Liverpool gas canal. 6 @ 10

Liverpool house canal. 6 @ 17 00

COFFEE—

H.R. ord. cargoes, 60@90 days, gold. 16 @ 16 1/2

do fair. 17 @ 17 1/2

do good. 17 1/2 @ 18

do prime. 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Java, mats and bags. 24 @ 26

N.Y. New York (over 12 oz.) 30 @ 31

American, Inlet, Lake. 21 1/2 @ 23

COTTON— See special report.**DRUGS & DYES—**

Alum, lump. 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Argols, crude. 18 @ 24

Argols, refined. 28 @ 32 1/2

Arsenic, powdered. 4 @ 5

Bicarb. soda, Newcastle. 4 35 @ 4 50

Bilcho. potash. Scotch. 16 1/2 @ 17

Cannabis, Indian. 1 95 @ 2 00

Brimstone, crude, in store. 17 @ 26

Brimstone, Am. roll. 2 1/2 @ 3 00

Camphor, refined, city. 23 1/2 @ 24

Castor oil, E.L. bond, # gal. gold. 85 @

Caustic soda. 4 50 @ 4 54

Chlorate potash. 20 1/2 @ 22

Cochineal, Hounds. 40 @ 45

Jochineal, Mexican. 43 @ 45

Cream tartar. 34 @ 35 1/2

Cubebes, East India. 8 @ 9

Cutch. gold. 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Gambler. 5 87 @ 6 1/2

Ginger, Western. 1 75 @ 1 75

Ginseng, Southern. 1 20 @ 1 25

Jalap. 14 @ 16

Linorice paste, Calabria. 26 @ 35

Licorice paste, Sicly. 25 @ 28

Licorice paste, Spanish, solid. gold. 20 @ 25 1/2

Madder. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Madder, French. 8 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Nutgalls, blue Aleppo. 13 @ 14

Oil vitriol (66 degrees). 14 @ 14

Oylum, Turkey. 5 00 @ 6 00

Prussiate potash, yellow, Am. 33 1/2 @ 34

Quicksilver. gold. 75 @ 75

Quicksilver. gold. 75 @ 75

Rhubarb, China, mottled pr. 5 @ 5 1/2

Sal soda, Newcastle. 1 50 @ 1 50

shell Lac. 60 @ 70

Soda ash, ordinary to good... gold 1 90 @ 2 04 1/2

Sugar of lead, white. 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Vitriol, blue, common. 5 1/2 @ 6

FISH—

George's and Grant's Bank cod. 5 50 @ 6 00

Mackerel, No. 1, shore, new. 11 00 @ 12 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay new. 9 00 @ 9 50

Mackerel, No. 2, shore, new. 10 00 @ 10 50

Mackerel, No. 2, Bay, new. 8 50 @

FLAX—

North River, prime. 6 @ 15 @

FRUIT—

Raisins, Seedless. 3 20 @ 5 50

do Layer, new. 3 20 @ 2 25

do Sultana. 15 @ 15 1/2

do Valencia, new. 8 @ 10

do Worcester Muscatel, new. 8 40 @ 8 50

do currants. 6 @ 8 1/2

Citron, Leghorn. 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2

Prunes, Turkish, new. 75 @ 75

do French. 9 1/2 @ 14 1/2

Dates. 5 @ 5 1/2

Figs. 12 @ 15

Car. Grapes. 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Cardines. # hi. box. 8 @ 8 1/2

Sardines. # or nox. 14 @ 15

Macaroni, Italian. 15 @ 15

Domestic Dried—

Apples, Southern, sliced. 8 @ 8 1/2

do State, short quarters. 8 @ 8 1/2

do no quarters. 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

do Western, quarters. 7 @ 7 1/2

Peaches, dried, Western. 18 @ 19

do do G. goo & prime, new. 20 @ 22

do do N. C. good, prime, new. 21 @ 26

do unpared, halves and quarters. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Blackberries. 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Gaspberries, new. 12 @ 14

Cherries, sifted, new. 25 @ 27

Plums. 18 @ 20

GUNNIES— See report under Cotton.**GUNPOWDER—**

Shipping. 25 @ kg. 3 25

Mining & Blasting. 6 @ 2 75

HAY—

Shipping. 65 @ 70

HEMP AND JUTE—

American dressed. \$ ton. 225 00 @ 280 00

American undressed. 225 00 @ 280 00

Russia, clean. 225 00 @ 280 00

Saila. 225 00 @ 280 00

Sisal. 225 00 @ 280 00

Jute. 225 00 @ 280 00

HIDES—

Dry—Buenos Ayres, selected, gold. 21 @ 23

Montevideo, do. 22 @ 23

Rio Grande, do. 21 @ 23

Orinoco, do. 21 @ 23

California, do. 21 @ 23

Matam. and Mex, as they run. 19 @ 20

Maracaibo, do. 17 @ 20

Bala, do. 17 @ 20

Ginger, African. 11 @ 12

do Calcutta. 10 @ 12

Mace. 10 @ 12

Nutmegs, Batavia and Penang. 10 @ 12

Pimento, Jamaica. 10 @ 12

Cloves. 8 @ 10

do stems. 8 @ 10

do stems. 17 @ 18

SILK—

Tsattie, Nos. 1 to 4. 5 00 @ 5 75

Tsattie, re-reeled. 5 00 @ 5 50

Taysaan, Nos. 1 & 2. 4 50 @ 5 00

Canton, re-reeled No. 1 Cottagoun. 5 00 @ 5 25

SPIELER—

Foreign. 12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Domestic. 12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

SPIRITS—

Pepper, Batavia. gold. 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

do Singapore. 20 @ 25

Asia, China Liqueur. 20 @ 25

do Batavia. 20 @ 25

Ginger African. 11 @ 12

do Calcutta. 10 @ 12

Mace. 10 @ 12

Nutmegs, Batavia and Penang. 10 @ 12

Pimento, Jamaica. 10 @ 12

Cloves. 8 @ 10

do stems. 8 @ 10

SPIRITS—

Brandy, foreign brands. 3 50 @ 15 00

Rum-Jam., 4th proof. 3 45 @ 15 00

St. Croix, 3d proof. 3 45 @ 15 00

Gin. 3 00 @ 8 25

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—CASH—

Alcohol (90 per ct) C. & W. cur. 2 30 @ 2 32 1/2

Whiskey. 1 21 @ 1 25

STORE PRICES—

English, cast, 2d & 1st quality. 14 1/2 @ 17

French, cast, 2d & 1st quality. 14 1/2 @ 17

English, blistered, 2d & 1st quality. 14 1/2 @ 17

English machinery. 10 1/2 @ 11

English German, 2d & 1st quality. 10 1/2 @ 11

American blistered. 9 @ 10

American cast, Tool. 9 @ 10

American cast spring. 9 @ 10

SUGAR—

Gum, int. to com., refining. 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

do, fair to good refining. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

do prime, refining. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

do fair to good grocer. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

do pr. to choice grocery. 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

do zentr. hhdz. & bxs. Nos. 8 @ 12

Moissasses, hhdz. & bxs. 7 @ 7 1/2

Molasses, hhdz. & bxs. 6 @ 6 1/2

Molasses, Hard, chipped. 6 @ 6 1/2

do, powdered. 6 @ 6 1/2

do granulated. 11 1/2 @ 12

Soft white, A. standard centrif. 9 @ 9 1/2

do, do off. A. 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

do, do extra C. 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Yellow do. 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Other Yellow. 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

TALLOW—

Prime city. 8 @ ...

Western. 8 @ ...

TEA—

Tyson, Common, to fair. cur. 26 @ 33

do Superior to fine. 24 @ 30

do Extra fine to finest. 25 @ 30

do Cholcest. 25 @ 30

Young Tyson, Com. to fair. 28 @ 30

do Ex. Anato to best. 30 @ 35

do Cholcest. 30 @ 35

Imperial, Com. to fair. 32 @ 38

do Sun. to fine. 36 @ 42

do Extra fine to finest. 38 @ 46

Tyson Skin & Twan. Com. to fair. 24 @ 28

do do Sup. to fine. 27 @ 29

do Uncolored James. Com. to fair. 45 @ 50

do Sup. to fine. 46 @ 54

do Ex. fine to finest. 48 @ 56

Oolong, Common to fair. 25 @ 30

do Superior to fine. 36 @ 42

do Ex. fine to finest. 38 @ 46

South Am. Merino unwashed. 32 @ 36

Cane Good Hope, unwashed. 32 @ 36

Texas, fine. 30 @ 35

Texas, medium. 30 @ 35

Smyrna, unwashed. 17 @ 20

ZINC—

Sheet. 8 @ 10, gold, net. 8 1/2 @ 9

FREIGHTS—

STEAM.—

To LIVERPOOL: s. d. s. d. 11-32

Cotton. 8 @ bbl. 8 @ 10

Flour. 8 @ 10

Bacon. 8 @ 10

Oil. 45 @ 50

Corn & hhdz. & bxs. 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Hemp, foreign. 19 @ 20

Wheat, bulk & bags. 8 @ 10

Beef. 10 @ 12

Pork. 50 @ 60

Bacon, Calcutta. 50 @ 60

Gold (time). 19 1/2 @ 20 00